The New-York Times.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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For non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

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For weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

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PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epilepsy Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths from consumption, bear ample witness of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

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Invariably does.

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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For these suffering FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.

From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you A GOOD APPETITE,

Will give you STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to SLEEP WELL.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

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See Prof. DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The New Movement on the James River.

Our Troops Attacked While Crossing From Bermuda Hundred to the North Side.

Spirited Engagement and Defeat of the Rebels.

Capture of the Rebel Position and Four Guns.

Reported Engagement With the Rebel Rams.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Wednesday, July 27, }
via FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 28. }

An important movement is in progress from this point.

This morning, while our troops were crossing the James River to its north side, on two pontoon bridges, a rebel force came down and attacked our men on the banks before they had time to organize.

A spirited engagement took place, and the rebels were finally driven back to their entrenchments.

Our forces continued to arrive, and organized and attacked the rebels, carrying their positions, and capturing four guns.

These guns were marked, "Captured from the Yankees at Drury's Bluff."

We also captured many prisoners.

The rebels were finally driven from their position into the woods, and far beyond them, where skirmishing still continued, when our informant left.

The gunboats were on hand and rendered valuable assistance in covering the landing of our troops.

The guns captured are no doubt the same that were captured from Capt. BILGER'S battery by the rebels on the 17th May.

These guns are now at City Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 28, says:

The arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy, and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond, by the way of Malvern Hill, was intended. A force consisting of KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, and WILCOX'S division of HILL'S corps, was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburgh, and sent down to check the movement.

To counteract this manœuvre of the enemy the Second Corps was detached and sent across the James River, and at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, our advance met the rebel skirmishers in an open field opposite Jones Neck, with a battery in position at the edge of the woods, on the further side of the field.

A long line of skirmishers was at once thrown out, who soon drove the rebels to their breastworks, where they were kept hotly engaged, while a brigade of the First division moved around on the left of the enemy's line, and, getting on their flank, charged and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing fifty or sixty prisoners, four guns and a quantity of small arms.

The enemy fell back on their reinforcements, who occupied strong works built there two years ago, and our troops followed, taking up positions on their front and flanks, and before this reaches you the entire force may be captured or routed.

The guns taken were four 24-pounder Parrotts, marked May 29, 1864, near Richmond, and are the same which were captured from the Eighth Corps at Drury's Bluff last May.

Our loss was only about half a dozen wounded, none seriously.

Gen. GRANT rode to the front in the afternoon, in company with Gen. HANCOCK, and viewed the position the enemy were in. He seemed well pleased with the morning's operations.

Gen. FOSTER'S command had quite a lively time with the enemy yesterday, at this place, but his force being weak, he fell back half a mile to a stronger position, which he held until the arrival of the Second Corps. He lost forty or fifty wounded during the day.

An attack was expected on WARREN'S front yesterday, but it was not made.

Picket and artillery firing is indulged in to the usual extent, and was sharper than usual in front of the Eighteenth Corps.

FROM CITY POINT.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, July 28. }
VIA WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29. }

All last night and this morning (Thursday) there has been very heavy firing on the other side of the Appomattox.

There is a rumor in circulation here that one of the rebel rams has sunk one of our gunboats, and that the rams contemplate an excursion to this place. If they do they will meet with a warm reception. Two of our monitors have gone up the river.

Another Rain Storm—Ho! for a Ride—The Cedar Road—Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Corps—Headquarters of Gen. Meade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, July 26, 1864. }

Another grand, refreshing rain-storm all Sunday night, accompanied by a high northwest wind which played weird and fantastic pranks in camp and bivouac, rudely whisking tent-pins out of the ground and blowing tents askew, thereby astonishing heavy sleepers to wakefulness by enfolding them in drenched and flapping canvas, was followed yesterday by a clear blue sky and a cool, invigorating breeze, which made all horse owners exclaim, "What a glorious day for a ride!" And a ride I took, from the incidents of which, common-place enough though they were, but lacking anything of importance to send in their steads I propose to make up a letter.

JERRY leads up my vivacious little bay—a splendid animal, with a pedigree which ought to be traced, although I can't trace it, to a *Morgan*, an *Eclipse*, or a *Flying Cloud*—and under the spur of the fresh, exhilerating atmosphere she bounds off at a rate which makes the spur of her rider useless. Her gait is the "poetry of motion." From Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, near Point of Rocks, on the left bank of the Appomattox, gaily we dash across the furrows of a trampled corn-field, past the group of rough log cantonments built by the rebels, where now the First New-York Mounted Rifles are quartered; catching a glimpse away to the left of the tents of the Tenth Corps Depot Hospital, which glint in the sunlight snowy and clean, mocking by their picturesqueness the misery hidden in their crowded wards, and turn abruptly to the left into a ravine, with gushing springs and shrub-clad sides, which slope gently down to the pontoon bridge spanning the yellow waters of the Appomattox. "Walk your horses over the bridge," ejaculates a lazy-looking sentry, who rises from an easy chair improvised out of a wheelbarrow—a command uttered from the force of habit, but seldom needed, as lumbering covered wagons going to the front make walking a necessity. We follow close behind a train of wains, which on the Western plains are known as "prairie schooners," rocked pleasantly the while by the sway of the pontoons as they reel and sink and rise beneath the weight of the wagons, and in ten minutes are again on *terra firma*. Passing the slow wagons, we amble briskly up a winding road, skirting another deep ravine, which erst was rank with a dense growth of pine, but now presents the most vivid picture of war's desolation, having its steep side blackened by fire, and charred fragments alone remaining of all its forest glories, pick a way cautiously between stumps and interlaced vines, and "across lots" over furrowed grain-fields, where a thousand bullocks are pasturing upon juicy oats, and corn, and wheat; leave Fort Converse on our right, with its bright red-clayey walls and deep ditches, bordered by serried abattis, with a passing thought of the strength of the work, and soon strike the direct river road to Petersburgh. And what a road that is! Cedar-shaded all the way for three long miles. Straight as an arrow, and here arched so low that a horseman *must* make obeisance to its vistaed beauty. Quiet lanes, leading off to old Virginia plantation-houses, lighted only here and there by natural windows in the walls and canopy of foliage, and dreamy enough for lovers most absorbed to ramble in. Once in a while a gap, letting in the prying sun, where a remorseless shell from our gunboats has suddenly reft one of the wayside guardians from its mates, and landed its spreading branches in the field beyond, leaving its stump for a tomb-stone. Three long, slow miles of this delicious boskiness, meeting few wagons—for this is a road seldom choked by unromantic trains of army supplies—"chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy"—a process of noontide meditation, only occasionally interrupted by the rushing past like the wind of a mounted orderly with dispatches to headquarters,—and we are once more out of cloudland, and meandering through a rough wood-path which is another "cut off to the front." We debouch upon the City Point Railroad track just in time to see a locomotive, labelled "U. S. Military R. R." in glittering brass, draw up a heavily-laden train of cars, all similarly labelled in gorgeous paint, freighted with hard tack and cartridges, salt junk and cannon-balls, vegetables and what not; in fact all the nameless conglomeration of articles, fluid and solid, eatable and projectable, which the men "at the front" must have for their work. *En passant*, how wonderfully we are taught by experience to utilize everything which the army strikes in its march of restoration! It seems a marvel to look upon this railroad train, with cars as well built and substantial as any rolling-stock of any Northern road, in thorough working order, doing their practical, everyday, humdrum task of hauling supplies, in as practical, everyday, humdrum sort of a way as if they ran through peaceful fields, and ruthless war was a thing unknown. There's magic in it.

Before us now is the field hospital of the Eighteenth Corps. We stop here. I never pass this place without stopping. It has pleasant associations, notwithstanding that its handsome lawn is closely strewn with disabled heroes, under fly-tent roofs walled with pine boughs, wasted by disease, or languishing upon saw-dust beds from fresh-inflicted wounds received in the trenches, which, on the Petersburgh front, are now distant but a mile and a half. I never learned the name of the rebel owner of this house, which is the nucleus of a few surrounding acres devoted to the sick and wounded; but I remember that he left suddenly on the 15th of June, when Gen. SMITH advanced with the Eighteenth Corps and captured the rebel works half a mile beyond, taking all his household gods with him, except a few "unconsidered trifles." His homestead on that day, though still subjected to the visit of a few stray shells, was seized upon by the medical officers of the Eighteenth Corps for a hospital, and the spacious halls and airy chambers were soon filled with maimed and dying soldiers. The parlor was hastily fitted with an amputating table, and so converted into a solemn room for evermore, and the soil of the kitchen garden is now made sacred by the ashes of Union soldiers, in two long rows of graves. Why this painful place is pleasantly associated in my mind is, that here I found kind welcome and a shelter in which to write the TIMES my letter descriptive of the fight, and afterward, from the kind-hearted and weary Surgeons, a share of their blankets in a corner, where I slept, all unmindful of surrounding groans and death, the sleep of a man who has not closed his eyes before for two long days and nights of labor and excitement. War and its horrors may blunt some of the finer sensibilities of our human nature, but it sharpens many of the others, and of these latter hospitality must take the palm. The "last crust" is literally and cheerfully divided here as a religious duty, not only in the hospitals, but in the camps, where life is rougher and sterner. And alluding to the Surgeons, I am reminded to put on record a passing word or two in their honor. A large majority of them have relinquished lucrative private practice to serve in the army—for what? Certainly not for the pay and rank, which by law is limited to that of a Major in the line, no matter if it be the surgeoncy of a regiment or the more onerous position of Medical Director of a corps or an army—a limitation possibly proper enough in the days when the army was a skeleton, but not now, when it has rounded itself out by gradual accretions to its present magnificent proportions. The best of working Surgeons in the service, filling the most exalted and responsible positions, under the present antique law, can get no higher rank than the worst and most incompetent, and no more pay than the most uncultured and unskilled man to whom fortune has thrown the commission of a Major. Patriotism, pure and unadulterated, must, under these circumstances, be the actuating motive of many who give their time and professional talent to the cause of their country and humanity, and not the paltry pay they receive.

But I am loitering too long on the way. Leaving the hospital, we strike into a lively trot, halting at a spring which gushes from a neighboring hill-side, to let our horses drink—in accordance with the long-established army rule, which says a soldier should eat whenever he gets the chance, and a horse should drink at every roadside stream; for there is no telling when or where, for the one or the other, the next opportunity will come—and we push our way on, on, on! Through two or three miles of wood-paths we ride, making as straight a line as possible, regardless of new and intersecting roads roughly worn for the convenience of this camp and that brigade, or division, or corps, now passing through this immense village of shelter-tents, and skirting that; then winding around a park of scores of wagons, and dexterously flanking another park of artillery and caissons, until after about four miles of "going it blind," we reach Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. To say that Gen. MEADE has chosen a delightful site for his encampment, would scarcely be expressive enough. It is more than delightful. Its numerous tents are pitched in an oblong form, facing inwards, upon a gently rising eminence in the midst of a forest of tall and fragrant pines. Inclosing and overtopping the tents, is a gigantic framework of roughhtimber, which supports a prodigal spreading of green boughs, completely walling and canopying the encampment with grateful shade, making it cool as a grotto, and giving the impression of a perpetual pic-nic. But comfort such as this, though apparently elaborate in its getting up, really costs but little labor and trouble at the practical hands which produce it. Long training makes soldiers adepts in building bowers, and they make great bricks of comfort with precious little straw. By way of fringe to these umbrageous headquarters, where all the vast business of the Army of the Potomac is performed, there are servants' tents and gipsy kitchens, presided over by sweltering cooks, and dozens of horses picketed to trees, and a group of several scores of shelter-tents for Gen. MEADE'S red-breeched body-guard of Pennsylvania Zouaves, and the Post-office, and the sutler's, and the thousand-and-one conveniences (sometimes nuisances) which, after all, are necessities, though they add not in the slightest to the beauty of the picture.

Our arrival at army headquarters is well timed. A good-natured Commissary has just received a private invoice of fresh watermelons, cantelopes and ripe peaches from Norfolk, and we are invited to pass our opinion upon them. We do this cheerfully and pronounce them good, although "sich like" is not common in the army, and we possibly are not competent judges.

But my little bay mare is becoming sadly jaded and wants a rest, which everybody must admit after reading the preceding paragraph. I therefore refrain from riding her along BURNSIDE'S and WARREN'S fronts, where I went yesterday afternoon after leaving MEADE'S headquarters. Of what our party saw from the battery of the "Seven Sisters"—30-pounder Rodman guns—whence three splendid shots were fired just to let us see what could be done in the way of hitting a house in Petersburgh whenever they had a mind to—of our subsequent adventures at the mortar battery, fifty yards from the skirmish line, where we heard our boys cheer on the explosion of a rebel caisson, the third within as many hours, one hundred and fifty yards in front of us—and of our zig-zag passage through the "covered way" to the rifle pits, where we could hail the Johnny Rebs and toss 'em a biscuit if we liked, and be as safe from their bullets as if we were in Broadway—of all these things and much more of the same sort I reserve the statement for a future letter.

H. J. W.

PRINCE WILLIAM AND FAIRFAX COUNTIES.

Distress Among the People—Kinchelo to Operate in Westmoreland and King George's Counties.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

A large number of citizens of Fairfax and Prince William Counties have come into Alexandria during the past ten days. They represent that great distress prevails in portions of these two counties, on account of the scarcity of food.

Communication has for some time past been interdicted, as a military necessity, between these counties and Alexandria, and the prevailing scarcity of the necessaries of life has resulted from it, as the citizens there are dependent upon this market for their supplies. We trust that they will be enabled to obtain the proper immediate relief.

It is ascertained from the citizens of Prince William County that guerrillas have not infested that region of country for two or three weeks, to any very great extent.

KINCHELO has received orders from the Richmond authorities to move down with his band into the Counties of Westmoreland and King George, and operate against the scouting parties sent out from our river gunboats.

MOSBY is still on the Upper Potomac.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Repulse of a Union Expedition Near Nelson—Important Order by Gen. Washburne to Cotton-holders.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 27.

Apparently authentic reports from Helena say that an expedition consisting of a negro regiment, a portion of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and a section of a battery left that place on Monday morning, going in the direction of White River. When near Nelson, 18 miles out, they encountered a formidable rebel force, and after a short fight were obliged to retire with the loss of 12 killed and 14 wounded. Col. BROOKS, of the colored regiment, and the Captain of the artillery, are reported to be among the killed.

The rebels pursued to within nine miles of Helena, where our troops made a stand, and a sharp fight was going on when our informant left. The remainder of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry and other reinforcements were rapidly being sent forward from Helena.

Gen. WASHBURNE has issued an order that all persons of West Tennessee and Mississippi, having cotton, will be permitted to bring it to Memphis and store it with the Government Quartermaster, subject to such disposition as may hereafter be made, the Quartermaster giving a receipt therefor. Any cotton brought and disposed of in any other way will be confiscated to the use of the Government.

CAIRO, Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Emperor* from New-Orleans, July 21, has arrived. She reports that there was a rebel battery of five guns fifteen miles above Skipwith Landing, which fired several shots into a tin-clad gunboat on the 24th, doing little damage.

The steamer *Clara Bell*, which left Vicksburgh for White River, had not been heard from, and it is feared that she has been destroyed.

The steamship *Yazoo* from New-York, 13th, had arrived at New-Orleans.

Nothing was doing in cotton. There was a speculative inquiry for sugar; sales, private and by auction, at 21c.@28c. Molasses above the views of buyers; demand brisk for all descriptions. Western produce advanced. Sales of choice extra flour at $15@$16.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 28.

The Nashville *Union* says that on Monday Capt. BRACKMAN, of Col. STOKES' Tennessee Cavalry, attacked POMP CURRY'S gang of guerrillas in De Kalb County, routing them, and killing CURRY and five of his men. CURRY was a noted guerrilla, and long a terror to East Tennessee.

Loud Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by a gang of guerrillas, the stores robbed and the post-office ransacked.

The Postmaster was told that his buildings would be burned if he kept any more Government property in them.

Yesterday's statement of the killing of Dr. GILPIN was incorrect. The report arose from his having had some difficulty with a soldier, and this was magnified into a collision which did not occur.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Urgent Call for Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 29.

Gen. ROSECRANS, by the authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers, for the protection of the State from guerrillas and to repel invasion.

In the same connection Gov. HALL has issued a proclamation stating the emergency for more troops to be great, and urging the people to fill up the regiments at once.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Our Lines Rapidly Closing Around Atlanta.

A FEEBLE ASSAULT ON OUR POSITION.

THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH EASE

No Tidings Yet From Stoneman's Cavalry.

Gen. Howard Appointed Commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

The latest official dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN'S army state that he is steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta.

He has as yet received no tidings of the cavalry force sent out to cut the Macon and Columbus Railroad, which is the only means of escape to the rebel army from Atlanta.

SECOND DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

A dispatch received here states that Gen. HOOD has made efforts to renew the assault upon Gen. SHERMAN'S lines, since the battle on Friday last. They were, however, feeble efforts, and easily and promptly repelled, with an aggregate loss to SHERMAN, of only about a hundred men.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 29.

Private advices from Gen. SHERMAN'S head quarters announce the assignment of Gen. O. O HOWARD to the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee—a position made vacant by the recent death of Gen. McPHERSON.

Gen. HOWARD'S chief of staff will be Lieut.-Col. WARNER, formerly of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Rebel Accounts—a Victory Claimed—The Rebel Gen. Walker Killed—Gens. Smith, Gist and Mercer Wounded.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 27.

The glorious news from Northern Georgia absorbed the public attention on Saturday and yesterday; the city was lively with delightful excitement, and even the grim savans, who affect to see an almost interminable war, grew buoyant with hope. The fate of SHERMAN and its bearing upon the result of the general campaign and the war, was liberally discussed; and it was generally accepted that, should the effect of HOOD'S initiatory engagements be sustained, and culminate in a decisive victory, no fears, not even doubts, need be entertained as to the result of the campaign in Virginia. GRANT having expended the force of numbers at his command in vain, strategic force may then be employed by him to about the same purpose. The following is the official dispatch of Gen. HOOD:

ATLANTA, July 23—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The army shifted its position fronting on Peachtree Creek last night, and STEWART'S and CHEATHAM'S corps formed line of battle around the city. HARDEE'S corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day at 1 o'clock, and drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stands of colors. CHEATHAM attacked the enemy at 4 o'clock P. M., with a portion of his command, and drove the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about 2,000 prisoners.

WHEELER'S cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur, capturing his camps. Our loss is not fully ascertained. Maj.-Gen. WALKER, killed; Brig.-Gens. SMITH, GIST and MERCER wounded. Prisoners report McPHERSON killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD, General.

THE PRESS DISPATCHES.

ATLANTA, Friday, July 22, 1864.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the enemy attacked our left, under Gen. STEWART, with great vigor. They were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge.

Among their killed is Gen. McPHERSON, who was shot through the heart; Brig.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH and (the Yankee) Gen. HOOD. Gen. GRESHAM lost a leg.

Our troops left their breastworks and charged with great rapidity, driving the enemy from two lines of intrenchments and inflicting great slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery.

Gen. HARDEE having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear, doing great execution.

The fighting still continues.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Gen. WHEELER last evening attacked the enemy's left, in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing five hundred wagons, with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing.

There was very little fighting after dark yesterday.

Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors have been brought in.

The losses on either side are not yet known. Ours was severe in officers.

Comparative quiet reigns this morning. There is some little skirmishing on our left.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Inquirer, July 25.

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday, delighted the public as much as any that has been received during the war; it caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the same to all quarters of the country. Gen. HOOD has signalized his acceptance of the command of the Army of Tennessee with a brilliant victory, and justified his selection by success, the highest evidence of its propriety. The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place over that of retreat. The initiative of attack has at last been taken by our army, and its prestige and morale wrested from the enemy. Gen. HOOD has turned upon the enemy, and been successful. It is impossible to convey any idea of the gratification which the news of this victory caused. The press dispatch was at first doubted. So often had the community been elated by first news from that army, only to be disappointed by subsequent intelligence, that men hesitated to believe what they read; but soon the official dispatch of Gen. HOOD dispelled all doubt, and the public felt that a change had not only taken place in commanders, but that a new policy had been successfully inaugurated, that may lead to recovery of all that has been lost, and eventually carry our victorious banners into the territory of our enemy. Gen. HOOD was known to be a man ever ready to fight, and his appointment was regarded as practical orders to take no steps backward. It was felt that we might be defeated, but it was believed that we would not retreat without first trying the ordeal of battle. He has justified the confidence of the President. He has fought a battle within the first week of his command, and won an important victory. Of the completeness of this victory, at the time of writing nothing is known; but the army is now, notwithstanding its losses, much stronger than before it measured strength with its adversary. The attack was made, not received; the enemy were driven, not repulsed. These terms are now to be applied to the battles of the Army of Tennessee. Gen. HOOD, we believe, is not the man to rest satisfied with even attacking and driving the enemy. He will follow up his advantages, and now that he has broken up the old policy of that army he will, he must press on, and cease not to drive the enemy back and eventually out of Georgia.

Light breaks from the only dark point in our lines. Atlanta is now felt to be safe, and Georgia will soon be free from the foe. The central army of the Confederacy has recovered its prestige and defeated the exultant enemy.

—Gen. Shepley has left Norfolk for Maine. He has twenty days leave of absence.

THE REBEL RAID

Nothing Later from the Upper Potomac.

Our Forces Understood to be Pushing the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.

We have nothing latter that is authentic from the Upper Potomac.

One thing is certain, and that is that the rebels have not crossed the Potomac, but had, at last advices, disappeared from the line of the river.

Our forces are understood to be vigorously pushing the rebels south of the Potomac.

Gen. WALLACE has informed the editors of newspapers in this city that information was received last night, which renders it unnecessary to continue any longer the restrictions upon the publication of news, as heretofore ordered, except so far as it relates to the movements of troops in this department.

Movements of the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatches:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28—11 o'clock P. M.

Martinsburgh is supposed to have been evacuated by the rebels to-day.

Gen. HUNTER still commands the Department of Virginia, and Gen. CROOK the troops in the field.

The rebels are believed to be falling back, preparatory to an advance in another direction.

Our forces are moving in pursuit.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 29.

The rebels have now possession of some of the fords on the Potomac.

They have crossed and recrossed at Falling Waters, and have again crossed, or were crossing yesterday and last evening.

They were in force, and are said to be at least 40,000 strong.

At Hancock they were also crossing, and fears are expressed that they may get to Bedford Springs, where Gov. CURTIN now is.

The Rebels Crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, Md.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The *Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch from Lancaster:

"Official reports state the rebels are crossing the river at Williamsport, Md., and that the telegraph operators at Hagerstown have left."

Important Contradiction.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The special dispatch from Lancaster, announcing that the rebels were crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, is without foundation in fact.

The Maryland Scare.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29—10:40 P. M.

The *American's* special, dated Harper's Ferry, says:

There is an invasion going forward here, but it is not an invasion of Maryland. Harper's Ferry is once again, in its varied experience during this war, the scene of active military operations.

Thus much I may say without imparting any information to the enemy, for by the time this goes into print they will well know that, before Maryland can be invaded again, the question is to be decided who shall be master in the valley of the Shenandoah. Without touching on contraband news by any reference to the troops which, on our side, are to be employed in settling this problem, their numbers, commanders, &c., I may say that the military authorities have pushed forward their counthr movements against the schemes of the rebels, with an unusual degree of vigor, sagacity and secrecy. If the rebel force lingers anywhere near Winchester, a battle is among the probabilities within the next few days.

If fought at all, it will be fought under circumstances that ought to, and I believe will, give us success. It will not be a fight in which a portion of our forces are exposed to the whole rebel strength. There will be no whipping us this time by detail. We shall not be obliged to fight against superior numbers of the ennemy, and also bad management on our own part.

If we are whipped, the rebels will have to show a larger force in the Shenandoah Valley than has yet been developed, except by rumor, and they will also have to fight for what they get. It is doubtful whether any serious engagement will occur, unless, indeed, our movements have been sufficiently rapid to take the rebels by surprise.

We have had abundant experience of the unfruitfulness of a chase of the enemy up the valley, when they find it expedient to avoid giving battle. There is a race for Staunton or some of the gaps, in which the rebels have the advantage both of start and distance, and as they generally lead us, so I am inclined to believe it will be this time. There is one other point to be taken into consideration, and upon it may depend the whole question.

The enemy may be sufficiently in need of the crops of the valley to make it an imperative necessity that they should fight for them. It is undoubtedly the fact that these crops have furnished to a very considerable extent the subsistence for the army at Richmond. The question as to who is the master in the valley is once more to be tested.

There is nothing important from up the river. The rebels withdrew their pickets from opposite Williamsport on Wednesday night, and yesterday Gen. KELLY reoccupied Martinsburgh. Telegraphic communication with that point has not been re-established, nor has any train yet returned up, as the condition of the road and bridge at Opequon Creek is not known. The bridge over Back Creek, beyond Martinsburgh, is reported to have been destroyed.

The train crossed the bridge into Harpers Ferry to-day, for the first time since the last rebel occupation. Harpers Ferry has been burnt over again, this being the fourth or fifth time since the war began. None of the private buildings of the town have been injured.

The general belief of officers engaged in the recent fight, is that Col. MULLIGAN was killed. He is known to have been very severely wounded, and was left on the field. An effort is in progress to learn his fate and obtain his remains, if he is dead.

Gen. Averill on Duty at Hagerstown.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Hagerstown, says that Gen. AVERILL is alive and well, and on duty at Hagerstown.

A Supposed Pirate off the Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Republic*, from New-Orleans, makes the following report:

"On the afternoon of the 27th inst., when north of Cape Hatteras, saw a suspicious steamer steering north. She was bark-rigged, painted black, and burned soft coal. She steered for the *Republic*, but we lost sight of her at 6 P. M.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 28.

The schooner *Commerce* was seized in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon by Provost Marshal TOWSON. The schooner contained contraband goods from Yorktown, taken from that place when it was evacuated.

THE CURRENCY.—NO. II.

We will assume the capital of a bank to be paid in wholly in gold and silver, though it matters little, as will be hereafter seen, whether it be paid in this form or in the notes or checks of other specie-paying banks. Upon the loaning of this capital the borrower would, as a rule, prefer, instead of receiving the specie, to receive the notes of the bank, or credits upon its books entitling him, or any one into whose hands they might fall, to draw the specie at will, the bank in the meantime taking the risk and charge of its safe keeping. Such notes and credits would, of course, derive their value solely from the value of that which they represented. They would be simply symbols of property, or title deeds to a portion of the capital of the bank, and entitle their holder, at will, to make partition of the same, and convert a portion corresponding to the amount of notes and credits he held to his own use. Their delivery from hand to hand would transfer the title to and the right to demand an equal amount of gold and silver, and when delivered in the purchase of property they would perform, as mediums of exchange, precisely the functions of the precious metals themselves.

As soon as a bank commenced the issue of its notes and credits, there would be a gradual withdrawal of its capital in the form of specie. Some of it would be wanted in the arts, some for new institutions, some to meet balances growing out of foreign commerce, (as imports would increase in proportion to the increase of domestic capital;) some would be hoarded, while there are always those who would prefer to have in this form their money for their ordinary expenses. A portion of such capital would, however, remain in the vaults of the banks. Unless the loans made greatly exceeded its amounts. The borrowers would open accounts, and keep a part of their loans on deposit as reserve capital in their business. A considerable amount of the notes and credits would, without being drawn, find their way back to the bank in payment of its bills receivable. It would, therefore, be entirely safe for the bank to make loans upon undrawn balances belonging to its customers, or to the public, but not likely to be presently called. Short loans would, with equal safety, be made upon money deposited for safe keeping, or for the convenience of the depositor. Loans would also be made upon the strength of bills receivable falling due before the notes and credits issued against them would, in the ordinary course of business, find their way back to the bank for redemption.

Loans made in excess of the capital of banks are the great inducement to the establishment of these institutions, which could not be made productive if they were limited to the amount of their capitals. They are really more advantageous to the public than to the banks, as they are the only means by which the former can have constant use of all the capital existing in the form of money, or that can be safely made the basis of production.

The notes and credits issued by a bank differ from its bills receivable only in the time of payment—the former being presently due; the latter at a future day. A bank consequently, doing business, is never in position to meet instantly all its liabilities, although at the same time it may be entirely solvent. This fact is always understood, but at the same time it is equally well understood that it is not for the interest or convenience of the public to present, at the same time, all the obligations of the bank for payment; and it is safely inferred that they will act in accordance with their interests. So long, therefore, as it is known that the bank has on hand an amount of specie funds sufficient to meet the average of calls, and an amount of bills receivable, payable in coin, exceeding all its liabilities, and as the creditors of a bank are also its debtors, the public have no more hesitation in taking its notes and credits as money, than if it had at all times an equal amount of specie in its vaults. It has all that will be wanted in the ordinary course of business. Should an extraordinary crisis arise as in 1857, all the bank has to do to meet all its obligations, is to call in its bills receivable. Their payment will not only cancel its liabilities, but return to it its capital in its original form. A bank, consequently, is not necessarily strong in ratio to the amount of specie it holds to its liabilities, but in ratio to the amount of its bills receivable, as upon their payment they take the form of gold and silver.

We have stated that it is immaterial whether the capital of a bank be paid in in specie, or in the notes and credits of specie-paying banks. Where the capital is paid in in the manner last supposed, an amount of specie would be drawn sufficient to meet all ordinary demands upon the new institution, and such banks debited with the balances remaining. In case such checks were wholly drawn, the greater portion of their amount would still be drawn in the form of promises of other parties to pay gold and silver on demand. In either case the proceeds of such checks would be loaned as so much capital, by issuing against them notes and credits. Such notes and credits would gradually fall into the hands of the debtors of the bank, and return to it, when its liabilities would so far be retired, and capital changed to the form of bills receivable, and precisely in the form of the assets of a bank whose original capital consisted wholly of gold and silver. Each would retain in its vaults an amount of specie sufficient to meet all ordinary demands, while the balance of their respective capitals would be in the form of bills of their customers. Upon their payment, in case their proceeds were not reloaned, each bank would have its capital returned to it in the same form—in gold and silver.

Where the capital of a bank is paid in in checks upon other banks, a great loss would result from drawing them wholly in specie, without the slightest compensating advantage. The ordinary laws of trade would, by means of the notes and credits issued, soon return this specie to the very parties from whom it was originally drawn, and the bank left precisely in the condition it would have been in had it never had its possession. While this specie was *in transitu*, and in the vaults of the bank, so much capital would disappear from the circles of business and trade, reducing their volume in an equal degree. The process would weaken every branch of industry. But where the capital of a bank is paid in in the form of promises to pay specie on demand, and notes and credits issued against them, the former would, in their circuit, naturally fall into the hands of such promisors, when the mutual obligations would be offset against each other, and be discharged, without the necessary intervention of a dollar in coin. In this way all the operations of business would move on without the slightest disturbance. Exchanges made in this manner are precisely similar to those effected in international commerce by means of foreign bills. They are really exchanges in kind, accomplished by offsetting evidences of property, and, so far as they save the intervention of specie, they reduce the amount of capital necessary to carry forward the industrial operations of society.

We have a striking illustration of the use and value of symbols in effecting exchanges in domestic commerce, in the operations of the New-York Clearing-house, to which are sent all the checks drawn upon the City Banks, amounting to some $80,000,000 daily. Such checks represent the greater portion of the transfers of property and business transactions that take place. They are drawn against the capitals of their respective banks, which consist very largely of bills receivable. Such bills really differ in no way from those drawn in foreign commerce, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, be used in the same ease and convenience in effecting exchanges of that which they represent, by offsetting one against another. But such exchanges are effected by the notes and credits of banks, which in an equal degree represent the volume of existing merchandise. We may imagine each bank to be the representative of a particular class of producers and dealers—one representing the grocers, another dry goods importers, another jobbers, another butchers another dealers in flour, another in iron, another in pork, and so on. Each class is engaged in selling to and purchasing from the others. The volume of business, consequently of bills drawn between them, must, on the average, be very nearly equal, as is that of the trade and commerce between different nations. All that has to be done, consequently, to settle and liquidate the accounts between them, is to offset the evidences in the form of checks, of property purchased or sold, that each present, leaving any slight balance that may remain to be discharged in coin. For the greater economy, ease and dispatch, such exchanges are effected at the Clearing-house, just as the bills drawn in international commerce are liquidated in London, which at the present time is the Clearing-house for the world. Exchanges of property are in this way expected between the different classes of dealers, or of producers and consumers, in the City of New-York, to equal $80,000,000 daily, while the whole amount of specie or current funds, which interposes by way of balances, will not exceed $2,000,000, or one-fortieth of the whole volume of business.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harpers' New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York, HARPER & BROS.,) has secured a potent ally in CHARLES DICKENS, whose current story, "Our Mutual Friend," reaches the New World through its pages. The present number for August, contains the third monthly installment, and displays the author's usual characteristics. The plot is, as yet, scarcely developed, and the interest depends, not on incident, but on the display of character and humorous description. Unfortunately, DICKENS seems to think it necessary, perhaps on the principle of contrast, to *sandwich* his high and low life scenes, offering alternately a slice of one and of the other, in each number. In one range he is supreme; in the other just as feeble. All the graphic reality and genuine humor displayed in Mr. Boffin and his friends, which have the force of actual transcripts from humanity, give place to a shadowy, would-be sarcastic, sketchy, style of treatment, where nothing is so conspicuous as the author's inaptitude for his theme when he touches on fashionable follies. In the hard-worked Curate and his wife, we have a study of her character, for DICKENS, showing how many veins yet remain unworked in the world of London, where his strength chiefly lies. The conclusion of THACKERAY'S "Denis Duval," and of Miss MULOCH'S "Unkind Word," are the other most important articles of fiction. The Editor, Dr. GUERNSEY, furnishes an analysis, copiously illustrated, of READE'S flippant book on Western Africa. "The Military Hospitals at Fortress Monroe," by its exposition of that admirable system of management, will cheer the hearts of thousands whose nearest and dearest may be indebted to their ministrations for kindly help. "The SHAKESPEARE Tercentenary" is the record of an eyewitness, and pleasantly relates the sayings and doings at Stratford, when that quiet burgh arose from its usual drowsiness, on the 23d of April last. The "Editor's Drawer," and "Talk" are as amply furnished as usual.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*—(Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,)—opens with a review of CHARLES READE, the popular novelist, by Miss HARRIET E. PRESCOTT. This paper shows the fallacy of the old adage about "Two of a trade," &c., for the praise bestowed on the author of *Hard Cash* is of the most enthusiastic character, much more so, we believe, than the opinion of the mass of readers would sustain. "How Rome is Governed," is a careful article, by Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, whose familiarity with Italian subjects is well known. It is apparently, however, a study from twenty years since, rather than a reflection of the rapidly shifting scenes of the present day. "Headquarters of Beer Drinking" is, of course, descriptive of Munich and its favorite beverage, Bavarian Beer, by ANDREW TEN BROEK. There is little in it that has not been said before. "Literary Life in Paris—The Drawing Room," by SPIRIDION, is condensed from a late worthless French work of the black-mail order of literature, and has nothing in it worth notice, except, perhaps, the fact of the strange fascination excited in many sensible people by trivial and uninteresting details, merely because they are "foreign." Fiction is represented by Mr. TROWBRIDGE'S "What Will Become of Them," and "The Little Country Girl," a New-England Story, by A. M. DIAZ. "Our Recent Foreign Relations," by G. M. TOWLE, is the only political article. The poetry has one or two noticeable pieces. "Concord, May 23, 1864," (the burial-day of HAWTHORNE,) by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, is touching in its simplicity and evident earnestness of feeling, that avoids any but the simplest expression of its emotions. "The Heart of the War," by J. G. HOLLAND, will surprise many who only are familiar with that writer as a popular essayist and moralist, under his world-renowned pseudonym of "Timothy Titcomb." It is a ballad that any professed poet might be proud to own, echoing but too naturally the mental struggle that perturbs many a breast in its "plain New-England home," when torn by the conflicting claims of family and country. The war has produced nothing superior to this in the higher walks of poetry. The Book Notices are written with more care than usual, and contain some spirited criticism.

—The *Continental Monthly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) certainly reflects much more vividly the prevailing spirit of the day, with its burden of all-absorbing topics, than its merely literary compeers. "American Civilization," by Lieut. E. B. PHELPS; "Negro Troops," by H. EVERETT RUSSELL; "An Army, its Organization and Movements," by Lieut.-Col. C. W. TOLLES; are all papers that will repay a careful reading. "Causes of the Minnesota Massacre," by the author who writes under the name of "January Searle," is an able exposition of the circumstances attending that great outbreak. "The First Christian Emperor," by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, it is unnecessary to say, is a learned and thorough review of the life and character of CONSTANTINE, by one who deservedly ranks among the first ecclesiastical historians of the day, and surpasses all others in his familiarity with the original sources of information. "Colors and their Meaning," by Mrs. M. E. GAGE, treats, somewhat too mystically, on an interesting and obscure subject. Poetry and Book Notices, of the customary average merit, make up a readable number.

—The *United States Service Magazine*, (New-York, C. B. RICHARDSON.) The last number of this journal has little—far too little, indeed—of the matter that it might be expected to contain, when the amazing richness and vastness of the field it professes to occupy is considered. While every newspaper, almost, that we take up, abounds with military correspondence and essays of sterling merit, it is scarcely possible that the editor of the *United States Service Magazine* should not be able to command more appropriate papers to put before his readers than what we find now offered them. He must surely forget that war is a science all-extensive in its relations and absolutely inexhaustible, while allied in some of its numerous affinities to every question that can interest humanity. Our military and naval officers—the natural supporters of the work—are not babes to be fed with such weak skim milk as "Rain and Umbrellas," "My Ward," "Love and Loyalty," &c., but earnest men, anxious to learn, who delight in a discussion of the professional subjects that daily experience brings before them. "England's Weakness," the leading article, is rather an exposition of the writer's imbecility and utter ignorance of the points he attempts to discuss, while it is entirely out of place in a *United Service Magazine*. There is, indeed, scarcely a military article proper in the whole number. We shall regret if a noble opportunity to benefit the service and the nation should continue to be so wasted, and trust that there is still ample time for amendment.

—The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature*, (New-York: WM. H. BIDWELL,) for August—bating an impossible sensation plate of the attack on New-Orleans, is a creditable selection of choice papers from the best English sources. The opening article, from the *Westminster Review*, treats luminously of that subject so much confused by the rivalry of conflicting claimants—African Discovery and the Basin of the Upper Nile. *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* is laid under contribution for several communications distinguishable for a quaint, old-fashioned air about them, differing from what we usually meet with in these days of slap-dash, hurry and excitement. "Pompeii," from the *Quarterly Review*, offers a valuable record of the great progress made since the coming in of the new *régime* at Naples, under the intelligent and indefatigable guidance of the present Inspector of the Excavation, the Cavaliere FIORELLI. "The Basque Country," from the *Edinburgh Review*, is full of information on a little-known subject. Altogether, the *Eclectic* offers so many attractions, that its competition with the periodicals of native growth has almost an air of unfairness about it.

—The *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, for July, (New-York: J. M. SHERWOOD,) under the charge of its learned editor, Prof. H. B. SMITH and his associates, always offers matter of sterling importance. Perhaps the most valuable article in the present number is the Rev. E. H. GILLETT'S monograph on the "Early History of the Moravian Church," and its predecessor, the Taborites. This is a branch of inquiry growing out of the writer's researches on JOHN HUSS, in which he has no competitor. "The Messiah's Second Advent," by Dr. HATFIELD, has more the show than the reality of solid learning. He calls the author of the work on which it is mainly founded, "The Apostles' School of Prophetical Interpretation," by C. MAITLAND, a layman, as "Dr. Maitland," apparently mistaking him for the profound ecclesiastical scholar, Dr. S. R. MAITLAND. "The Relation of the Pulpit to the State," is an able and vigorous view of the duties arising from the present crisis, by Rev. R. B. THURSTON. The "Criticisms on Books," and "Theological and Literary Intelligence," though briefer than usual, display the editor's customary intelligence and wide range of information.]

An American in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

The "Big Rebellion" now existing in the United States, my native land, I have anxiously watched, from its incipiency to the present period, and I am still firm in the faith, and more than ever convinced, that in the end the integrity of the whole country will be maintained, that Slavery will be abolished forever, that this wicked rebellion will be crushed out, and that the United States will yet stand and shine forth in the eyes of the whole world, beautiful and precious as gold, purified and purged from all its dross and dirt. And, Sir, I cannot but admire the commendable consistency of your invaluable paper during the whole progress of this civil strife in enlightening the people, advising the Government, publishing the necessary figures and facts, exposing errors and falsehoods, and pursuing a liberal and loyal course throughout the past. You are, no doubt, well aware, Sir, that the frontier towns and watering places in Canada are pretty well filled just now with all of your celebrated Cataline conspirators, Benedict Arnolds and Aaron Burrs, busy as bees at the present day, hatching up mischief, plotting treason, poisoning the minds of the Canadian people, perverting the truth, telegraphing falsehoods throughout the length and breadth of the land, and preparing, in every way, shape and manner, some "big undertaking," whereby to destroy your country, and dissever the United States forever. St. Catharines, Sir, is full just now of these miserable bipeds—babbling about the Northern oppression of the Southern rebels, praising JEFF. DAVIS up to the skies, denouncing ABRAHAM LINCOLN as an usurper, tyrant, "Constitution breaker," (what an Indian rubber article the "American Constitution is," in the *eyes*, *ears* and *hands* of these double-dyed traitors,) prating about "States' rights," which we think are about "knocked into a cocked hat," wailing about the wholesale slaughter and butchery of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and Beast BUTLER; glorifying the Southern chivalry, and howling about those naughty, nasty Yankees! Why, Sir, it is sickening to hear them, and I have become heartily disgusted with this whole "pack of hungry hounds," prowling about our streets, purloining the fair fame and honorable name of their mother country, the American Government, and I could only wish that Fort Lafayette was a thousand times larger and more capacious than it is, and that your authorities had them *all* securely locked up therein, to deprive them of doing any further mischief, and thus rid us of their contemptible presence.

The wholesale operations, of late, of JEFF. DAVIS' stealing raiders in Maryland, as well also as the recent destructions of the pirate *Florida*, (they don't know anything at all about the *Alabama*,) have exhilarated their drooping spirits, revived their courage, and carried them into ecstasies of joy and mirth; and now that the President has called for another 500,000 men, we are expecting daily a "legion more of these liars" here, from your side of the Niagara River; for their "reconnoitering party" have already arrived, and they are busy counselling armed resistance to this draft, preaching peace doctrines, prating about Presidental power and usurpation, and praying for the everlasting destruction of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Bill" SEWARD, "Beast" BUTLER, Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. Oh, what a nest of vipers! What a brood of traitors!! Pity, yes, a thousand pities, that your prisons, scaffolds and scourges, should be so shamefully cheated out of their just dues and precious victims.

During a residence and a citizenship here of nearly forty years, I believe I am able to judge, and I think I do know the Canadian people tolerably well, being by adoption and choice, one myself. Situated as Canada is, adjoining the Great Republic on the north, identified as she is with your prosperity and success, linked together by telegraph, spiked by railroads, connected by canals, rivers, lakes and other water ways; using the same language, having the same noble ancestry and origin, although under British rule and laws; yet still, what adds to your prosperity enhances ours; what increases your wealth promotes ours; what grows on your soil, is dug up from the bowels of your earth, manufactured in your shops, wrought in your mills, and touched by your skill, enter largely into our markets, and are consumed extensively by us. Your vessels, propellers and various other craft pay tolls on our Welland and St. Lawrence Canals; your produce and people pay freight and passage money to our Great Western, Welland, Lake Huron, Grand Trunk and other Railways; your dimes, quarters and half dollars are just now our chief circulating medium, loud as are the secession sneaks here in denouncing your greenbacks and crying down your currency; your newspapers and books flood our land: in fine, we are *two* peoples, but *one* in material greatness and prosperity. Were it not for the "adder's poison," circulated and engendered by your *white fugitives* from justice—not the blacks as formerly from Slavery—little or no sympathy would ever have existed in the minds of the Canadian people; but much bad blood has been stirred up by these mischief-makers, so that there is now more talk, excitement and feeling about your war in United Canada, than there is in the United States. A strange infatuation is seizing the minds of many people, for only a few days ago one of our prominent citizens asserted very violently, "that any Canadian who was hostile to the South was an enemy to Canada; that whoever took part with and sympathized with the North and its Government was a foe to Britain; for she was jealous of American power and greatness, and was greatly desirous for the dismemberment of the Union, and extremely anxious for the independence of the South," which I really believe is all a "big humbug," for it is well known that the "Queen of Queens," VICTORIA, is a firm friend of the American Government, though some of her Ministers have often sought very slight and flimsy occasions to embroil "Jonathan" and "John" in war, and but for Her Majesty's interference, would have long ago succeeded. God bless her.

I have strong faith in the efficacy of Capt. WINSLOW'S skill; in Gen. GRANT'S pluck; in Gen. SHERMAN'S strategy; in BUTLER'S integrity, the ravings, howlings and crazy opinions of all traitors, to the contrary notwithstanding; in President LINCOLN'S patience and perseverance, and lastly and especially in the God of might and right, to wipe out this wicked rebellion; snuff out all human Slavery; preserve in its integrity the United States of America, and yet make "John" and "Jonathan" everlasting friends, unitedly ruling and swaying, for good, the nations and peoples of earth! We have a few manly editors and worthy newspapers in Canada, who are bold for the truth and steadfast to the American Government; the Toronto *Globe*, for instance, the editor of which is the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, now a member of our Provincial Government. He and his journal have always pursued a straightforward, manly course in regard to your rank rebellion, praising those who do well, and a terror to all evil doers, while the Toronto *Leader*, *et id hoc genus*, are always brimfull of the crazy effusions of the craziest authors and secession sympathizers.

We yesterday heard that one of the reconnoitering party mentioned above was prophesying that extensive preparations were being made in Rochester, Buffalo, &c., &c., to resist unto death the new draft, and that, if the President insisted on it, there would be a civil war very soon and rivers of blood shed at the North. I don't believe anything of the kind; but of one thing I am certain, and that is, that some secret mischief, as treason-plotting, peace-preaching, or President-making, is brewing hereabouts by GEO. N. SANDERS, CLEMENT L. CLAY, and their co-laborers and co-conspirators. They, no doubt, will labor long and labor hard, and, after all, may only bring forth a *mouse* or a long-tailed rat. So mote it be.

I am come to be almost a believer in Parson BROWNLOW'S doctrine: "Arm every thing in the North, both man and beast; draft all able-bodied persons (Jeff Davis-like;) march them down South, and make quick work of this most infamous and unheard-of rebellion, and if it be absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity of the country, exterminate the whole 'brood of traitors' south of the Rappahannock clean down to the Gulf of Mexico, and thus forever extinguish this second edition of 'CATALINE'S conspiracy,' 'JEFFERSON DAVIS' Confederacy.'"

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

The Blackberry—An Appeal for the Sick Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please, without delay, give place in your columns, to a few earnest, heartfelt words, addressed to the good people of your State, who are at work, or are willing to work in behalf of the soldier, They all want to know how they can use what they have to spare, in such way as to save thereby the greatest number of lives. Just now it is easy to tell them how. Men in the army are, during all seasons, from various causes, peculiarly liable to diarrhœa, which, if allowed to continue, become chronic, and this, in its last stage, is death, slow but sure. After prolonged and intense suffering the victim dies. In all of the earlier stages of this terrible disease, however, it may be checked, the patient cured, by the simple use of the blackberry in some form. This life-saving berry grows abundantly in our land, thank God, and is now still growing, still ripening for use, so that for a little while yet, this rich, precious fruit, may be found in the bush and in the market, and may be had at from $2 to $3 per bushel in most parts of the country.

Will not those who have them growing preserve as many as they can for the soldiers? Who that has any money to spare, will refuse or neglect to buy some of these, and either themselves preserve them or send them to the Aid Society Ladies, who will receive them as a sacred trust, and prepare them for sending to the sick soldier who needs them.

Buy one bushel, or five, or ten, or more if you are able; if you are not able to get as many as you would like, buy all you can, for surely a few lives saved are better than none.

But try to get a bushel, or at least a peck, remembering that you are securing that which is *life* to the soldier; remembering the peculiar medicinal virtue of the blackberry, how it seems invariably to cure, while every medicine often fails.

The hospital surgeons regard the blackberry juice in any way preserved, as of inestimable value. It seems possessed of a quality not found in any other fruit, or leaf, or root, or seed, or mineral ever used. It seems the chosen messenger of God to all the slowly wasting victims of chronic diarrhœa from approaching death back to vigorous life, to call the soldier-hero from the yawning grave to take his place in the ranks once more, to do valiant service there; to strike heavy blows for country and for all that makes life dear to us. Brave, noble fellow! willing as he is to do this, shall he not have this precious medicinal fruit and live? He wants the juice without the seed; therefore do not *dry* or *can* them, but send along all that you may have already dried or canned. The convalescent may be strengthened by them.

Not knowing how precious the juice of these berries is to the soldier sick with this disease, the good people of the land have themselves consumed hundreds and thousands of bushels, which ought to have been made into syrup, jelly, wine, brandy or cordial, to be carried by loving hearts and faithful hands to the thousands of sick men now wasting away in hospital. Let no more be eaten by those who would rather save many a sick and sinking hero's life than gratify their own selfish appetites. Let no more be left in the markets to be consumed by the well and hearty.

O! my friends, could you but see the skeleton forms that are to be found at all times in the hospital wards at Washington and elsewhere, and remember that the juice of the blackberry would doubtless have saved them, could it have been given to them in time, you would resolve to secure as many as possible to be preserved and to be held sacred to the service of restoring to life and health the sick and suffering soldier.

In this city the Sanitary Commission is trying to buy up all the blackberries it can get, and good women are making them into cordial, brandy, wine or syrup, to be used only in cases of diarrhœa.

This the commission is doing here, though often obliged to pay for the berries in Washington and vicinity as high as $4 or $5 per bushel.

The commission in New-York and the various Aid Societies throughout the State might accomplish very much more at very much less expense. You have doubtless already done much. Will you not do as much more as you can while the blackberry season lasts? Will not all men and women in the State who love the soldier, and the cause he serves, do whatever they can in aid of the Aid Societies in this their present hopeful effort for the saving of human lives?

S. B. S.

The following is a receipt, fully approved:

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

To two quarts of blackberry juice, put 1¼ lbs. white sugar, ½ oz. of cinnamon, ½ oz. nutmeg, ¼ oz. cloves, 1 oz. allspice. Let it boil a few minutes, and when cool add one pint of brandy.

Decision in Regard to Pensions.

The following decision of the Adjutant-General, made on an appeal from the decision of the Medical Directors, Department of Missouri, in refusing to furnish a complete record of sick, wounded and deceased officers and soldiers, has been published by the Medical Department for the information of Surgeons in charge of hospitals:

"The principle involved is this: No information must be given by any officer in the United States service to any person, under any circumstances, which can be made the basis of a claim against the Government for pay, pension or other allowances, except it be given, as the regulations prescribe, to the Adjutant-General, or proper officer of the Treasury or Pension Bureaus.

Information of sick and wounded officers and men may be freely given to any one to allay anxiety of friends, and the bare fact of death may be communicated to relatives, but not dates, or any circumstances which would be required to be used in prosecuting claims. The parties interested must satisfy the accounting officers of the Treasury that they are legal claimants, and then this office will obtain and give to those officers all the evidence necessary to perfect the claims.

These rules are to guard the Government, as well as lawful claimants, against frauds."

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Union College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

War, heat, drouth and possible famine do not appear essentially to diminish the interest with which the literary anniversaries of our great colleges are celebrated. On the contrary, men seem glad to forget the sad and sombre facts which I have named, and, gathering to the annual banquet which Alma Mater spreads for her children, revive old memories, meet old friends, and renew their youth in her presence. And, under the circumstances, is it not a very significant fact that, while all institutions of learning in the rebel States have long been closed, our colleges are filled with students, and Commencement season regularly observed? There are those who think that it would be far better that these young men who are in college were fighting in the field; but more careful thinkers feel that never more than now do we need to have a body of young men thoroughly educated for the responsibilities of civil life, for they see in the not remote future exigencies which will demand the highest order of educated statesmanship. Let us not, then, while we honor the brave youth who are gaining the victories of war, depreciate those who are preparing for the victories of peace. With these reflections I took my way to the old City of Schenectady, to see what Union had to offer to her friends. But before I notice the exercises of Commencement Week, let me remark that I found gratifying evidence of decided progress in every department of the college. The year just closed has been a very studious one; discipline is much more rigid; the course of studies has been enlarged; examinations made more thorough, and a new life inspired.

The exercises of Commencement week were opened with an address before the Theological Society on Sunday evening, the 24th, by Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., of Albany. Dr. DARLING took for his subject, "The Difficulties of Revealed Religion Paralleled by those in Nature," and after tracing the analogies between the difficulties in Revelation and those in nature, with great distinctness and force, drew the conclusion that the mere theist must in consistency either advance or recede—that is, go forward to a full belief in Revelation or fall back into blank Atheism; and further, that the orthodox scheme of doctrinal truth was the one really most in harmony with nature.

On Monday evening, the Senior Class held their reception at Anthony Hall, which was a very brilliant affair—at least those thought so who forgot business, and heat, and study, amid the

"Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,
Tropical odors, sweeter than musk;
Men and women with beautiful faces,
And eyes of tropical dusk."

On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Prof. UPSON, of Hamilton College, delivered a fine address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on "Rhetoric." He defined its meaning, traced its more prominent uses, answered the objections urged against it, advocated its claims, and in his own production exemplified its most prominent excellencies.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. EBENEZER ROGERS, of New-York, addressed the Literary Societies. He alluded to the cultured, high-toned, patriotic young men, and then proceeded to sketch the life of WEBSTER in a series of graphic pictures, holding him up to young men as a model of intellectual excellence, and high devotion to liberty and Union. ANSON G. CHESTER, Esq., of Buffalo, followed with a spicy poem on Ancient and Modern Mythology.

On Wednesday morning, Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL. D., of the College of New-Jersey, delivered an address before the class of 1824, in which he reviewed the progress of science during the last forty years. It is necessary merely to mention the name of STEPHEN ALEXANDER to indicate the excellence of his address.

The oration before the Alumni was pronounced by Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, LL. D. of Watertown, New-York. It was a masterly summation of our progress in social and scientific life. He dwelt particularly on our relations with France and England, and drew in conclusion very happy auguries for the future.

Prize speaking by Sophomores and Juniors took place on Wednesday evening. In the Sophomore Class the first prize was given to MONROE M. CADY, of Great Barrington, Mass., and the second to GRENVILLE A. TREMAIN, of Albany, N. Y. Among the Juniors, the first was awarded to WILLIAM B. LYNN, of Springfield, Ill.; the second to STEALY B. ROSSITER, of Cohoes, N. Y.

Commencement exercises took place in the new and splendid edifice of the First Reformed Dutch Church, which had also been appropriated to the various addresses before enumerated. The Graduating Class numbers sixty-four. The first Blatchford Medal for speaking was given to JACOB H. WIETING, of Middletown, Penn.; the second to EDWARD W. PAIGE, of Schenectady; ABRAM V. N. POWELSON, Pluckamine, N. J.

Thomas W. Burnham, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. A. Potter, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Koonts, York Springs, Penn., and James Davis, Jr., of Albany, received honorable mention from the Committee on Prizes.

The speaking was of a very fine order, and shows a very decided improvement upon previous commencements.

The Warner Prize Cup was given to Deserigne S. Crumb, of Bloomfield, Mo. This prize is for strict attention to college duties and general excellence of deportment.

Prizes in English literature were awarded to the following members of the Senior Class: First grade to Walter C. Anthony, Glenham, N. Y.; second grade to James Davis, Jr., Albany, and Edward W. Paige, Schenectady.

The degree of D. D. was awarded to the following persons:

Rev. Prof. Sternberg, Hartwick Seminary.
Rev. J. D. Wells, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Robert S. Lowell, Duanesbury, N. Y.
Rev. Chauncey Child, Boston, Mass.

The following persons received the degree of LL. D.:

Hon. Richard M. Blatchford, New-York.
Hon. Wm. T. Allen, New-York.
Hon. George F. Comstock, Syracuse.
Hon. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse.

M.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Interesting Discussions—West Point and the Mode of Admission—An Interesting Paper from Prof. Taylor Lewis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

The Convocation of the University of the State of New-York, under the direction of the Regents, has been in session in the Representatives' Chamber, at the capitol, yesterday and to-day. The colleges and many of the academies of the State are represented here by their professors and teachers. Educational subjects have been discussed, and papers of a good deal of interest to educators, and some of them of general interest, have been read.

The Military Academy at West Point, its deficiencies and excellencies, has been a subject of extended remark. It has, perhaps, taken no more time of the convocation than its importance would have demanded had the institution been under the direction of the authorities of this State. The opinion generally expressed was in favor of requiring a greater amount of preparation on the part of those who are admitted to the privileges of the academy through appointment. PROSPER M. WETMORE, of New-York, and Dr. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester University, spoke at length in favor of competitive examinations as a condition of admittance. The students of the public seminaries of learning were expected to attend these examinations or be brought into them in some way, and to compete for the price of admission either to the academy at West Point or to the naval school to be established. This proposition was so general in its nature, seeming to apply to all the schools of the State, that it was deemed rather vague and unsatisfactory. Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York, pronounced it wholly impracticable to introduce a competitive system of examinations in the common schools as proposed. Dr. LAMBERT, of Westchester, thought the military academy nearly faultless, and believed that the convocation would not be able to suggest anything worthy of the adoption of the authority controlling the academy. This view, however, was not regarded with favor, and resolutions expressing the opinion that competitive examinations of students of the higher institutions of learning, for the prize of admission to th[illegible] and naval school, were desirable, and requesting the Regents to report at a future meeting some practicable plan to carry out this idea, were finally adopted.

Of the papers read, one by Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, of Union College, attracted perhaps the most attention. The paper related to "methods of teaching with special reference to what is called memoriter instruction." It was an examination of what are deemed modern improvements in education, and a comparison of such supposed improvements with the memoriter method of forty years ago. It is certainly a question of great public importance whether educators are proceeding in the right direction in the innovations which they are making. Prof. LEWIS holds that they are not. In support of this view he points to the results of the present methods of teaching, and affirms that the superiority of these results, as compared with the results formerly attained, when Webster's spelling-book and Murray's grammar were used, is not at all in the ratio of the greater effort now made to instruct pupils. The attempts to wake up mind, as it has been termed, to induce the child at an early age to think for himself, to make him attempt to be independent before he has anything of his own to rely upon, are wrong. The child cannot philosophize before he has something about which to philosophize, and this something must be first placed in his mind by a judicious use of the memory. It is wrong also to insist so much upon the pupil's using his own words to express his ideas, to deal with things rather than with words. Thought needs to be formulated in order to be clearly comprehended, and the child if left to himself to express his understanding of a truth in his own language and in his own way, will necessarily fail of a full or accurate expression. He should be taught the formulas prepared by logical minds which have mastered the subject. Only thus can he gain an adequate and precise expression for the truth which he himself necessarily imperfectly comprehends. The very exercise of committing such a formula to memory will do much to aid his logical power as well as increase his knowledge of the subject treated of. To instruct the beginner to rely upon himself wholly, and to use his own words, is to lead him to produce abortions misshapen as are his conceptions of truth; to teach him to commit formulas prepared by those who have mastered the subject, is to lead him to fix in his mind an expression of truth that will seem to him to grow with his growth, and enlarge upon his vision as his powers of comprehending this truth and its expression increase. These molds of thought are needed, and are the best help in beginning every study. There was one point touched upon by Prof. LEWIS in elucidating his view of the importance of formulas, which would seem to lead to a broad and very interesting field of inquiry, and would be worthy of another paper from his pen. The fact that words are suggestive, that language is an organic faculty of man, gives a power to these formulas—these expressions—or, as Prof. LEWIS aptly termed them, "these envelopes" of thought, which is not taken into the account by those who reject the memoriter method of instruction. It is now conceded that words are much more than mere representatives of things. They have a power of their own. It does not seem impossible that from a single well and accurately expressed formula, fully setting forth the fundamental truth at the basis of a science, there may grow up in the mind of him who has treasured from youth such a formula, and reflected upon it, a knowledge of such science in its parts. In an active mind, observation and reflection, stimulated by the first clear and accurate perception and conception of fundamental truth, may almost unconsciously fill out the details and complete the structure.

The moral influence of the modern, as compared with the old memoriter method of instruction, is of great importance in considering the comparative value of the two methods. He who is taught to think for himself, before he has gained any knowledge to use in his thinking, who is taught to rely upon himself before he really has anything in possession upon which he should rely, necessarily becomes self-conceited and arrogant. He, on the other hand, who is first content to treasure in his memory those lessons which the wisdom of age would teach him, will thereby learn humility.

Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, read a paper treating of "The Just Place and Proportion of the Studies commonly comprised in a Sub-graduate Course of Instruction." It was profoundly philosophical in its character, showing how each of the three generic powers of the man—thinking, feeling and willing—may best be cultivated. The limit assigned to this paper permitted only an examination of the intellectual faculties and the studies appropriate to their development.

How is it that philosophers so rarely reach a discussion of the susceptibilities and the will, and that when they do their discussions are so unsatisfactory? Is a comprehension of these and the methods of developing them beyond the province of the logical understanding? While Prof. NAIRNE'S paper was most thorough and perhaps complete, so far as the intellect is concerned, it stimulated the hearer with a desire to read RUSKIN and JOHN FOSTER'S essay on decision of character, or some similar works, in order to find some clue by which to fill out the plan for cultivating the whole man, and not the intellect alone. General statements about the beauty of certain passages in the classics, and the importance of gaining a control over the will of students, tends rather to show that this whole subject is still in a state of chaos, than that positive knowledge has been attained in regard to it. Something like this seemed to be admitted in the paper read, when pointing out the deficiencies of HAMILTON in his philosophizing. Prof. NAIRNE'S paper was listened to with profound attention, and was a model of clear and definite statement and accuracy of reasoning. The result reached was, that a more accurate and complete grammatical knowledge, but less reading of classics, should be required as a condition of admission to collegiate institutions; that, during the college course, more hours should be devoted to reading the classics as literature—not for the sake of grammatical training; that more time should be devoted to the mathematical studies, and less to the philosophical and higher studies. These latter should be left in part to the discretion and taste of the student—those students who attain to proficiency in such studies being rewarded by suitable honors for their acquirements.

Other important papers that were read I have not space to notice.

The convocation propose to adopt some plan at their next meeting by which the standard of requirement for admission to colleges shall be rendered more fixed, definite and uniform. A committee was appointed to take this subject into consideration, but were not prepared to report any definite plan immediately. Their report will be received and acted upon at the next meeting. Dr. ANDERSON, President of Rochester University, is the chairman of this committee.

A brief address by Gov. SEYMOUR, and complimentary remarks, closed the proceedings of the convocation.

Commencement at Rockland Female Institute.

Wednesday was a gala day at Nyack, the Commencement of the Rockland Female Institute drawing a crowd of residents and strangers—a customary annual and brilliant occasion memorable in the region roundabout. After the steamboats and cars had landed their visitors—pilgrims from the city, enjoying a day's breath in the country, as well as a literary treat—the stream of pedestrians and carriage-riders added a new picturesqueness to a picturesque village. The audience was crowded and brilliant, the music admirable and the graduating exercises spirited and successful. The programme divided the day into a morning and an evening meeting. In the morning the graduating classes, consisting of seven young ladies, tastefully dressed in white, delivered their essays, many of which were remarkable for excellence of thought and skill of expression. The salutatory was by Miss Josephine Leonard, of Rockland Lake; subject—"Life, not Years, but Action;" Miss Susie B. M'Graw, of New-York City, followed on "The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century." Miss Anna J. Benneson, of Quincy, Ill., "Round the World at Sunset;" Miss Alice A. Benneson, "Silent Lives;" Miss Alice G. Price, Elizabeth, N. J., "Acting;" Miss Kate A. Nichols, Nyack, "Hawthorne and Thackeray." The valedictory—appropriate and touching—was by Miss CASSIE LEONARD, of Rockland Lake. In the presentation of the diplomas, Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Senior Principal, made a fit and touching address to the young ladies, drawing tears from many eyes. The farewell hymn of the graduates, words by Miss LOUISA B. HENDRICKSON, and music by Prof. VAN OECKELEN, was the closing exercise of the morning.

In the evening, a delightful programme, consisting chiefly of the musical department, under the direction of Prof. VAN OECKELEN and Miss BRINSMAID, held together a dense audience till a late hour. Several extracts from a literary paper, edited by the young ladies of the Institute, were read by the

editresses, Misses ANNA L. WESTBROOK and NELLIE PRICE. A committee, consisting of Hon. Hugh Maxwell, Hon. A. B. Conger, Mrs. H. G. Prall and Rev. J. Corey, appointed to award two prizes for the best English compositions, decided in favor of Miss KATE A. NICHOLS for the first prize, and of Miss ANNA J. BENNESON for the second. These prizes were presented by Prof. C. F. MANSFIELD, in a very happy speech, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard the excellent advice of the Professor to his pupils. After the benediction by Rev. JOSEPH COREY, of Nyack, the pupils and their friends had a delightful social hour for final salutations and farewells. On the whole, the day's achievement was one of the most brilliant in the history of this farfamed institution of learning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance.

REPORT OF CAPT. LORD, OF THE SANITARY COMPANY.

The following report was yesterday presented to the Board of Police Commissioners by Capt. LORD, of what is now known as the Sanitary Company, a body of policemen formerly known as the Sanitary Squad. It will be seen that he has been successful in his efforts to remove the bone and fat-boiling business outside of the City limits:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: Section 52 of the Police Act of 1864 empowered the Sanitary Company to visit and make inspection of all manufactories suspected of or charged with being maintained in a manner prejudicial to the lives or health of the public. I now have the honor to report that under the power granted by the above-named section I have visited and inspected the fat-boiling establishments of this city for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition and the relative effects produced upon the public health. In many cases I have found these establishments in such condition as to seriously affect the health of the public not only in their immediate vicinity, but for a considerable distance round. I have made complaints against several of these establishments, and have compelled to be closed Nos. 5, 6, 34, 35 and 36 Abattoir-place, (West Thirty-ninth-street;) also one at the foot of West Fortieth-street. The owners or proprietors of the above-named places have removed their business outside the limits of the City, to locations where they cannot affect the health of the public. The others are now kept under a strict police surveillance by this department, and are forced to conduct their business in such a manner as to comply with the provisions of the statute. Yours, respectfully,

E. G. LORD, Capt. Sanitary Company.

Meeting of Segar Manufacturers.

A large meeting of the Segar Manufacturers of this City was held at the Astor House, yesterday, to take into consideration the state of the trade and to devise means for conserving the best interests of the same. Mr. THOMAS HOYT was chosen Chairman; Messrs. CRAWFORD and BURKE, Secretaries.

The meeting formed itself into a permanent organization, and appointed Messrs. Hall, Lee, Little, Crawford, Burke, Herchfeldt, Herchharm and Landman, a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association.

The object of the association is to prevent frauds upon the Government by those who may seek to evade the requirements of the tax-law, and for the mutual protection of its members.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture to "Lestocy".....Auber
3. Song. "Power of Love," from "Satanella".....Balfe
4. Torch Dance, No. 1.....Meyerbeer

PART II.

1. Divertimento, from "Lohengrin".....R. Wagner
2. Overture to "Egmont".....Beethoven
3. "'Tis the Harp in the Air," and Palaces from "Maritana".....Wallace
4. Grand selection from "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti

PART III.

1. "Daisy," Medley Quickstep.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Mazurka from "The Prophet".....Meyerbeer
3. Cavatina from "I Martiri".....Donizetti
4. Galop, "Alma Siges".....Stasney

National Pot Pourri

Base Ball.

A game of base ball was played on Thursday, July 28, 1864, on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between the employes of the Continental Bank Note Company. Some very fine playing was displayed by Messrs. FENWICK, CAIRNS, HAZZARD, SIMS and SKINNER. HAZZARD in centre field, and FENWICK on third base, were distinguished for excellent play:

SCORE.

	Outs.	Runs.		Outs.	Runs.
White, l. f.	5	1	A. Mullen, c. f.	3	2
Claxton, p.	2	4	Meeker, p.	0	4
Hazzard, c. f.	2	2	Sims, l. f.	2	2
Wm. Porter, c.	2	3	A. Porter, c.	2	3
Scofield, 1st b.	0	4	Skinner, s. s.	4	1
Ormsby, s. s.	3	2	Maillard, 3d b.	2	2
Fenwick, 3d b.	3	2	Davies, r. f.	4	1
Harris, 2d b.	1	2	Cory, 1st b.	2	1
Parkinson, r. f.	4	0	English, 2d b.	2	2
Hewitt, r. s. s.	3	1	Cairns, r. s. s.	4	0
Eight Innings	24	20	Eight Innings	24	18

Mr. FAIRMAN, Umpire.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. RESOLUTE, OF NEW-YORK.

These clubs played a game on the Olympic Ball-ground, Philadelphia, Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of the admirers of the game, among whom were quite a bevy of the fair daughters of the Quaker City, who occupied seats especially provided for them under the handsome tents of the Mercantile Club. The contest proved to be a creditable display of the attractive features of the game, and a well-earned victory for the Philadelphia party. The score is appended:

RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Rogers, p.	3	2	Hayhurst, r. f.	1	6
Weedin, 2d b.	4	1	Gaskill, c. f.	3	4
Lockwood, c.	5	0	Klinefelder, c.	2	4
Allen, 3d b.	1	4	Malone, 1st b.	3	3
Wilson, c. f.	4	1	Lisengene, 2d b.	6	1
Carhart, 1st b.	2	1	McBride, p.	3	3
J. Wilson, s. s.	3	1	Smith, l. f.	2	3
Bush, l. f.	2	1	Wilkins, s. s.	4	2
B. Warnock, r. f.	3	1	Gratz, 3d b.	3	3
Totals	27	12	Totals	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	—12
Athletic	3	4	5	1	1	8	3	0	4	—29

Umpire—Mr. F. KNIGHT, of the Camden Club.
Time of game—Three hours and forty minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DARING BURGLARY AND THEFT IN THIRTEENTH-STREET—TWO MEN ARRESTED.—Two young men, named WM. BEAL and JOHN CHRISTY, were arrested yesterday by Officers STILWELL and BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Miss GAUDALOUPE GARCIA, No. 2 West Thirteenth-street, and stealing therefrom a gold watch and chain, worth $200, and $372 in money. A servant on the premises discovered the thieves just as they were in the act of leaving. She pursued them and gave the alarm. Officer STILWELL, who was patroling in that neighborhood, heard her cries of "Stop thief," and immediately gave chase. BEAL was followed to an unoccupied cellar, where he was found by the Officer secreted among some empty barrels. The cellar was searched, and the watch and chain found under some straw. One hundred dollars of the stolen money were found on the sidewalk, nearly opposite the cellar. CHRISTY was soon after secured by Officer BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The prisoners were both taken before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market, and, after an examination, were committed without bail. BEAL is 19 years of age, printer by occupation, and resides at No. 288 Second-street. CHRISTY is 16 years old, a tinsmith, and lives at No. 158 East Houston-street.

TOO MANY WIVES.—JOHN KEANE, who says he was born in Germany, but whose brogue is unmistakably that of a son of the Emerald Isle, was arrested by Officer REID, and brought before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with being the husband of two wives. The testimony in the case shows that in February last he was married to MARIA JOHNSTON, with whom he lived for a short time, and then left her, as she alleges, and in the beginning of May following, was married to a woman named MINNIE DUVAL. The two wives were in Court, and made affidavits to this effect. The ministers who married them also testified to the same state of things, and Justice DODGE, upon the evidence given, committed KEANE to prison in default of $5,000 bail. His trial will take place in the Court of Sessions in September next.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The recruiting business in this city is going along briskly. As many men as can be examined by the surgeons of the military headquarters and naval rendezvous are passed daily. An average of 45 per day are examined and put into the service at the Provost-Marshal's office, and as many more at the naval rendezvous. It is believed, by those who should know, that the quota of Kings County can be filled without resorting to a draft, if the bounties are continued. Under stimulus of the present high prices—ranging from $600 to $750 per man—hundreds are brought over here and enlisted; whereas, if the bounty was less than it is, the substitutes would be taken elsewhere. As it is, the brokers are unable to supply the demand.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BELT RAILROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of a lad named JAMES MCNAMARA, aged 12 years, residing with his parents in Brooklyn, who died at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries caused by being accidentally crushed between a truck and car No. 69, of the Belt Railroad. The jury, in their verdict, censured the driver of the truck, and exonerated the Railroad Company from all blame in the matter.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE IN BROOME-STREET.—Mr. JOHN BELLAMY, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of incendiarism and alleged attempt to defraud the Insurance Companies, has written a letter, in which he denies the charge in the most positive terms, and states that when he has a hearing he will be able to show them to be wholly false and without foundation. He asks the public to suspend their judgment until a trial shall be had.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Commissioners of Health was held yesterday afternoon, in the Mayor's office. Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer, reported that no cases of fever had occurred within the last four days on board the United States steamer *Tahoma*, and that all cases which had occurred previously had been removed to the hospital ship. No other business of importance was transacted.

Obituary.

—Telegrams from St. Louis announce the shooting, in Wyandotte, Kansas, of Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railway, by an engineer named TALCOTT, with whom he had had a sharp dispute regarding financial matters. Mr. HALLETT was born in the western part of this State, whence he came to this City some years ago, and entered into business. Some time ago Mr. HALLETT went to Spain, where he achieved an extraordinary financial feat by inducing a number of prominent Spaniards, including the Duke of SALAMANCA, to subscribe largely to the extension of the Erie Road to St. Louis. More recently Mr. HALLETT became prominently engaged in banking operations in this City, and a few months ago he went West to look after the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, in which he was largely interested.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	113	300 Hud. Riv. R.	131
49,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅛	300 do	131⅛
3,000 do	106⅜	100 do	131⅜
10,000 do	106⅞	100 do ...b10	132
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	108	150 do ...b30	132⅛
40,000 U. S.6s,5-20s..C.	108⅞	100 do ...b5	132
120,000 do	109	200 do ...b15	131⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, '68..R.	113	100 do	131⅞
1,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95⅛	800 Reading R.	136
40,000 do	95⅝	500 do ...b15	137
25,000 do	95⅛	100 do ...b30	137¼
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		300 do	136½
Pac. R.	75	200 do ...b7	136⅞
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	53	400 do ...b6	136⅜
5,000 do	52⅝	300 do	136⅞
35,000 do ...b30	53⅛	200 do	137
3,000 do	52½	100 do	136⅛
1,000 N.Y.Cen. 7s,'76	132	200 do ...b10	137
3,000 B.,N.Y. & E. 1st	118	100 do	136⅞
8,000 M.C.S&Co.1stM.		50 Mil.& P. Du C.b10	70
Sk. Fd. B.	138	50 do	70⅛
500 Mich. So. 2d M.	105	100 Mich. Cen. R.	140
7,000 C.&N.W.1stM.,	105⅛	400 do ...b10	140
12,000 do	105⅜	300 do	139⅛
5,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	130	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛
5,000 P.,F. W. & C.2d	117	1000 do	92
3,000 do	116⅛	300 do	92⅛
3,000 T & W.1st M.Ex	105	50 do	92⅛
4,000 Mar. 1st M. B.	90	400 M.S.&N.I.G.	137
30 Am. Ex. Bank	116	800 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅛
80 Bank of Comr'ce.	106⅛	100 do	129⅜
5 B'k Commonw'lth.	105	100 do ...b10	129⅛
100 Canton Co.	37	300 do	129⅛
300 do	37⅛	100 do ...b30	130⅛
200 do	37⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅛
150 Cen. Coal Co.	63	400 do	113½
300 Quick. Min. Co.	76⅛	100 do	113⅛
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	64⅛	200 do	113⅞
200 do ...b30	64⅛	200 do ...b3	114
200 do ...b30	64⅛	200 do ...b15	114⅛
200 do	64⅛	200 do ...b10	114
100 do	63⅞	1000 Chi. & N. W.	56
100 do	63⅞	650 do ...b30	56⅛
100 do ...b10	63⅛	100 do ...b10	56⅛
100 do ...b10	63⅛	100 do ...b7	56
400 do ...b15	64⅛	50 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90
600 do	63	300 do	89⅛
100 Mar. Min. Co.	47⅛	50 do	89⅞
300 do ...b30	48⅛	800 Cle. & Tol. R.	144
300 Copake Iron M.	8	100 do ...b5	144⅛
100 L. & Sus. Coal	15⅛	600 do	144⅛
100 Ash. Coal Co.	20	200 do ...b10	143⅛
45 N. Y. Central	136	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
200 do	134⅛	100 do	114⅛
100 do ...s30	134⅛	300 do	114⅛
300 do ...s7	134⅛	200 do	114⅛
50 do	134⅛	300 do	114⅛
800 Erie Railway	112⅛	200 do ...b30	115
900 do	112⅛	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130
400 do ...b10	112⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.	115
500 do	112⅛	600 do ...b10	115
200 do	112⅞	50 do	114⅛
1500 do	112	50 do	114⅛
100 Erie Pref.	110	250 Alt. & Terre H.	65
100 Miss. & Mo. R.	42	350 Chi. & Alt. R.	58
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	78⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$99,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.	108⅞	800 Reading R.	137
25,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		500 do	137⅛
Oct & Apl.	107⅛	500 do	137⅜
3,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C.	95⅛	1000 M. S. & N. I.	93
58,000 do	95⅛	900 do	93⅛
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	53	500 do ...b3	93⅛
4,000 Amer Gold	253	200 do	93⅛
100 Canton Co.	38⅛	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	114⅛
200 do	39	200 do	114⅛
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.	63	300 Mich. Cen. R.	140
100 do ...b30	63⅛	500 Ill. C.R. Scrip	130
300 do	62⅛	100 do	130
100 do ...s10	62	200 Chi. & N. W.	56⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	135	550 do	56⅛
200 Quicksilv. Min.	77	300 do ...b10	57
100 do	77⅛	400 Chi.& N.W.Pref.	90⅛
300 Erie Railway	112⅛	1000 Cleve. & Tol. R.	144
500 do	112⅛	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
400 do ...b3	112⅛	16 Ch., B. & Quin.	130
100 Hud. River R.	134	100 Mil. & Pr.du C.	70
100 P., F. W. & C.	116⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000 O. & M. Cer.	53	700 Cleve. & Pitts.	114⅛
20,000 do ...s3	53	300 do ...c	114⅛
300 Erie Railway	112⅝	500 do	114⅛
2100 do	112⅛	200 do ...c	114⅛
500 do ...s5	112⅛	200 do ...b3	114⅛
1000 do ...b3	112⅛	300 do ...b5	114⅛
600 Reading R.	137	400 do	114⅛
400 M. S. & N. I.	92⅛	200 do ...b3	114⅛
800 do	93	200 do ...b5	114⅛
200 do	92⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. ...c	56⅛
600 do ...b3	93⅛	600 do	56⅛
200 do ...s3	92⅞	200 do	56⅛
600 do ...c	93	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅛
200 do	93⅛	100 do ...b3	114⅞
500 do ...b3	93⅛	100 do ...b4	115
100 Ill. Cen. R. ...x d	130⅛	300 Chi. & N.W.Pref.	90⅛
800 do	130⅛	100 do ...b3	90⅛
400 do ...b10	130⅛	100 do	90⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R.	133	200 P.,Ft.W.& C.	115⅛
100 do	133⅛	200 do ...b5	115⅛
300 do	133⅛	200 do	115⅛
100 Mariposa M. Co s3	48⅞	200 do	115
400 do ...b3	49	200 M. & P. Du Ch.	69
400 Canada Cop. Co.	4⅛	100 Cum. Coal Co.	63⅛
300 do	4⅛	100 do ...c	63⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & Miss.C.	53⅛	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	115⅛
20,000 do ...b3	53⅛	400 do ...b3	115⅛
10,000 do	53⅛	200 do ...b10	115⅛
30,000 do	53⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	144
10,000 do	53⅞	400 Chi. & R. Isl.	115⅛
10,000 do ...b3	53⅞	200 do ...b3	115⅛
10,000 do ...b5	54	200 do ...b3	115⅛
1100 Erie Railway	113⅛	200 do ...b5	115⅛
400 do ...b4	113⅛	100 do ...s3	115
700 do ...s3	113	300 do	115
200 do ...b3	113⅛	300 Chic.&N.W.R.	56⅞
900 do	113⅛	200 do ...s3	56⅞
500 do ...b4	113⅛	300 Chi.&N.W.Pref.	91⅛
200 Reading R.	137⅛	100 do ...s3	91⅛
400 do ...b4	138	200 do ...b3	91⅛
1400 do	138	200 do	91⅞
700 do ...b5	138⅛	100 do	91⅞
200 do	138⅛	100 Canton Co.	39⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R.	140	do ...b3	39⅛
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅛	100 do	39
200 do ...s3	93⅛	200 Quick. M. Co.	77⅛
100 do	94	100 do ...b10	78⅛
300 Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d	130⅛	100 Mariposa M. Co.	49⅛
100 do ...b3	130⅛	100 do ...b3	50
200 do	130⅛	200 do	49
100 do	130⅛	600 do ...s3	49
1000 Can Cop. Co. ...b30	4⅛	200 do ...b3	49⅛

FRIDAY, July 29—P. M.

There is a steady feeling in the Money Market to-day at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Stock Exchange continues to improve in activity, as well as prices, and the Brokers are employing more Money at call than earlier in the week. The supply is liberal at the full rate of 7 ℔ cent.; and the heavy purchases of United States Bonds on European orders tend, through the creation and sales of Exchange, to increase the Wall-street balances. The business, both at the Stock Board and on the Street, in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, is again very large to-day, and at the full advance on the 5-20s and a further rise on the 6 ℔ cents of 1881.

The prices of Gold were steadier to-day than for several days previous. The fluctuations were 253@250½ ℔ cent.; the price at 3:30 P. M. being 251 ℔ cent. Bills on London 108@108½ ℔ cent. for Gold, and 273@275 ℔ cent. Currency. A fair business done for Saturday's steamers.

The speculation on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange grows in strength and outside interest. The orders to the Commission Brokers are of a larger and more confident nature than for many weeks past, and while the views of the Street conflict radically as to the bases and probable endurance of the rise, the opinion gains ground that we are to have an active month of August this year, as last, in nearly all the Railway Shares, and in a portion of the Miscellaneous list. The additional rise to-day is chiefly on the Western Roads.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday—the market leaving off firm:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Central	139⅛	140⅛
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	108⅞	Mich. Southern	91⅜	93⅜
N. Y. Central	134⅛	134⅛	Illinois Cen.	129⅜	130⅜
Erie	112⅛	113	Pittsburgh	112⅞	115⅝
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	114	117⅛
Hudson	131⅛	134⅛	Rock Island	113⅛	115
Canton	36⅞	39	Reading	136⅛	138⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	95⅛	Quicksilver	76⅛	77⅜
Toledo	145⅛	143⅛	Cum'land Coal.	64⅛	62⅛
Northwest	54⅛	56⅞	Mariposa	49	49
Ohio & M. Certfs	52⅞	53⅛	N. West Pref.	89	91⅛

The private sales of United States 6s of 1881 and the 5-20s, through the Wall-street Money Brokers to-day, exceed a million of dollars.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	138	American Exchange	116
Merchants'	108	Corn Exchange	102
Merchants' Exchange	97	Continental	100
Commerce	106⅛	Commonwealth	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are very firm and in good request:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	120	Ill. Cen. '75	133
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '74	134	Ill. Cen., 2d income	83
N.Y. Cen., convt. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
Erie 1sts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	105⅛
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Del. L. & W. 2ds	119
Erie 4ths. '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 5ths. '88	119	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85⅛
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.	113
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 2ds '64	103	N. J. Central 1sts	105
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. 1sts	130
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	138	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	116
Mich. S. seconds	105⅛	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	105
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company have passed resolutions of profound regret for the decease of their late President, Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, and have marked their respect for his services and memory by a record of the particulars of his long official connection with the road from 1845 to the day of his death. Mr. SAMUEL MARSH (uncle of the late President) is at present acting President of the Company. Several practical railroad men have been named on the Street as the probable successor of Mr. MARSH; among others Gen. DIVEN, of Elmira, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, late of the Hudson River Road.

Mr. GEORGE A. FANSHAWE, of the firm of FANSHAWE & MILIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-street, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, are taking subscriptions to the new 7-30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes and will extend the usual advantages in the way of abatement and the promptest facilities for the delivery of the Notes.

The Prairie du Chien earnings for the third week of July were

1864	$31,497
1863	16,242
Increase	$15,255
Increase since Jan. 1	$390,521

The old Merchants' Bank of Boston has become a National Bank, under the same style, with its capital of $3,000,000. The last weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston is exclusive of the Merchants', and shows a consequent decrease in all the items as compared with the previous week:

	July 18.	July 25.	Decrease.
Capital	$32,331,700	$29,331,700	$3,000,000
Loans and Discounts	66,079,329	59,973,527	6,105,802
Specie	6,246,317	5,733,277	513,042
Due from other Banks	13,942,140	13,473,720	468,420
Due to other Banks	10,002,895	9,151,202	851,690
Deposits	30,584,051	27,905,549	2,678,502
Circulation	9,899,372	9,775,513	114,824

The Shipments of Gold and Silver from San Francisco from the 1st January to the 23d June, 1864, are

June, 1864, are	$28,993,771
Same period, 1863	22,757,681
Increase	$6,236,130

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, advertise a supply of the small Gold-bearing Bonds of 1881, 50s, 100s and 500s.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $976,236 15, including for Customs, $173,000; total payments, $1,207,432 56; total balance, $16,320,671 31.

The New Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to inquire how the new proposals of the Secretary will affect the 10-40 Loan, and what the relative claims of these loans are as permanent investments? A word on this point will be esteemed a favor.

I cordially second the suggestions of "Knickerbocker," in to-day's issue. Cannot something be done in the way of an organized local effort to secure *rapidly* a subscription worthy of the metropolis? Especially cannot the Loan be made inviting to small holders? Every lender of $50 to the Treasury is pledged, by interest, if not by patriotism, to the cause of his country. A selfish eagerness after extravagant returns may pay well just now, but may defeat itself at last by bringing financial if not political ruin, while a generous consideration of our public necessities, though affording less dazzling inducements may prove safer, and will be more profitable in the end. Let every *man and woman and child* who can come forward now to the aid of the Government, and let the subscriptions, as far as possible, be made directly at the *Sub-Treasury*.

SUBSCRIBER.

The 10-40 years' Loan is Gold-bearing from the start at the rate of 5 ℔ cent. a year. The new Currency Loan bears 7.30 ℔ cent. for three years in Currency, and after that 6 ℔ cent. in Gold. With Gold at 250 or 200 ℔ cent., the former is the more valuable investment at present. In the event of the fall of Gold to 150 ℔ cent. or less, the 7.30 ℔ cents in Currency, with the privilege of 6 ℔ cent. in Gold after three years, is the better Stock.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.
Will take subscriptions for the Hon. Mr. Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No 650 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.
10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 9,652 bbls. Flour, 25 bags Corn Meal, 83 bushels Wheat, 6,712 bushels Corn, 5,289 bushels Oats, 1,740 pkgs. Provisions, and 287 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at irregular prices to-day; Middlings, $1 61@$1 63 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,070 bales.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled.

FISH—Holders are very firm in their views, but the demand is rather less animated.

FRUIT—All kinds are dull, and prices are, in the main, quite nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day, opening rather briskly and buoyantly, but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 16,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 60@$10 40, chiefly at $9 85@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western, ℔ bbl.	$9 00	@$9 50
Extra State	$9 60	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping b'ds	10 00	@10 60
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 65	@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 45	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@14 00

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $10 10@$11 for poor to good, and $11 10@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is irregular; sales 540 bbls. extra at $9 70@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and unsettled; sales 200 bbls. fine and superfine at from $8@$10 65—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, closing at $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Brandywine and Atlantic ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited supply and demand to-day, at irregular prices, the market closing quite heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 76,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 60@$2 65; Red Western at $2 50@$2 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 40@$2 45; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 35, ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand and somewhat firmer; sales since our last 44,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61 for sound Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Oats are in good demand at uniform prices. We quote Canada at $1 01@$1 03; Western at $1 02@$1 03½; State at $1 02@$1 03, cash, ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. 7,400 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $2 25 ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 27, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour—The market has been very dull during the past week, and with a quite limited demand for eastern account, prices have fallen off 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 249,322 barrels, as follows: To Buffalo, 91,433 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 25,986 bbls.; to Canada, 57,353 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 46,921 bbls.; by D. & M. Railroad, 23,484 bbls.; other ports, 4,145 bbls. Receipts for week, 3,754 bbls., against 2,463 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail $1 30 ℔ bbl. Wheat—The market has been far from active during the past week and prices have tended downward. The receipts continue as large as at same date last year. Notwithstanding the very moderate export demand, the shipments have been rather larger than the arrivals, and the stock in store is reduced to about 325,000 bushels. The rains last week, it seems, did not drown out the chinch bug, but, on the contrary, this destructive insect has, during the past week, destroyed pretty much all hope of even small crops in all but the northern counties of the State. Receipts for week 167,308 bushels, against 144,487 bushels same time last year. The receipts since Jan. 1 aggregate 5,362,126 bushels. The shipments for the week sum up 271,025 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,605,645 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,304,162 bushels; to Oswego, 416,237 bushels; to Canada, 1,663,843 bushels; other ports, 221,413 bushels. The market closes this afternoon dull at $2 17@$2 17½ in store for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa.") No. 2 do. at $2 07@$2 11, Gold is reported at 258. The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending

July 27.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	21,798	267,422	417,289	164,798	147	1,234
Milwaukee	3,258	165,766	3,129	15,087	395	1,775
Toledo	26,376	126,247	18,082	6,720	—	—
Detroit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland	—	38,000	11,750	15,000	—	—
Total	55,432	597,435	450,240	201,605	542	3,010
Previous week.	71,421	769,045	566,258	294,679	1,494	7,476

The following will show the shipments by canal from Buffalo for 14 days ending July 29, and 10 days from Oswego, being shipments at the latter place from July 16 to 25 inclusive, which, taken together, will show the amount of Flour and Grain afloat on the canals, destined for tide water:

From	Flour	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
Buffalo	7,465	688,165	1,033,215	355,316	6,710
Oswego	6,031	163,504	56,654	22,800	—
Total	13,496	852,669	1,089,869	378,116	6,710
Pr. week	12,860	1,361,518	859,022	351,777	—

The reason why 9 days' shipments from Oswego and 14 days' from Buffalo are taken is, that it takes boats these periods to reach New-York from these places respectively.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are in limited request and unsettled.

LEATHER—Is held firmly, but less sought after.

LUMBER—Is in good request and buoyant in price.

METALS—Have been in less demand and unsettled.

MOLASSES—The market is dull, and prices, in the main, are nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon, Tar at $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $41@$56 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@50½c.; Refined Petroleum at 84c.@86c., free, and 81c.@83c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased to-day at reduced rates. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls., at $37@$38 for New Mess, and $41 for August delivery, and $34@$35 for Old Mess; $34 50@$35 for Prime Mess, and $34 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at $17@$18 50 for Hams, $22@$23 for bagged do., and 14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔; sales of 130 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is unsettled to-day; sales since our last 3,400 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19¾c.@20¾c. here, and for August delivery at 22c.@22¾c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in very moderate demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 245 bbls. Prime Mess, $32 50@$34 50 ℔ tc. Sales, 450 tcs. Beef Hams, $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 35c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 32c.@41c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in limited request at 16c.@24c. ℔ ℔. Of the week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, say:

"Receipts of Butter during the past week have continued very light, and insufficient for the increased demand. The drouth that has prevailed during the past five weeks throughout the dairy districts of New-York and the West has confirmed the dairymen and butter-packers in their views of holding back stock for extreme prices. The effects of the drouth in shortening the Butter crop has, without doubt, been greatly exaggerated, but that the quantity will be somewhat lessened, which fact, added to the decrease in the make of Butter by the establishment of a large additional number of cheese-factories, must produce a proportional effect on this market. Under the influence of very favorable advices from the English markets, the demand for good fine firkins has been active, and at the close of the week's trade the market is well cleared of all desirable stock. Messrs. MILLER & HALLS, of London, Eng., in their advice of July 15 state: 'Our Irish Butter is very active, and prices daily advance. To-day it is 106s. ℔ cwt., with upward tendency. Prices must further materially advance, if not checked by importations from your side. We never stood more in need of supplies of American Butter, as our pastures are very dry, and burnt up with the sun.' Fresh pail Butters have advanced to 50c. ℔ ℔., and all arrivals are promptly cleared at the advance. Some fancy lots of firkins have been sold at prices outside of our quotations for City trade. The market closes very firmly, and with a supply entirely inadequate to the demand."

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℔ ℔	48	@50
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℔ ℔	45	@50
State—firkins—Yellow	45	@46
State—half firkin tubs—℔ ℔	45	@46
State—Welch tubs—℔ ℔	40	@45
Western firkins—Yellow—℔ ℔	38	@40
Pennsylvania—Yellow firkins	43	@45
Pennsylvania—Yellow half tubs	40	@43
State firkins—Light colored	38	@40
Western firkins—Light colored	36	@38
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	32	@34

A fair demand has prevailed during the week for Cheese for export, but it has been confined to fine quality. Inferior to fair qualities are in large supply, and are not salable. Some fancy factory dairies have been sold at 25c., but the price is exceptionable. Our quotations of last week are unchanged:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	23	@24
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	22	@23
State Dairies—extra quality	22	@23
State Dairies—fair to good	18	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	16	@19
English Dairy—Eastern	19	@21
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple	18	@21
Orange County—flat skimmed	16	@17

RICE—Is quiet and somewhat nominal.

SALT—Is inactive but held firmly to-day.

SEEDS—Are in limited supply and demand at about former rates.

SPICES—Are dull and unsettled in prices.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and rather heavy. Sales since our last, 314 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18c.@21c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at 23½c.@29½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 270,000 ℔s., at 18¼c.@19¾c., for inferior to very choice, ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are inactive at former figures.

TOBACCO—The market continues active and firm. Sales over 900 hhds., mostly low grades for the Mediterranean, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $1 71@$1 74 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day, in view of the light offerings of produce, and the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 150 bales Hemp at 20s.; also, by steamer, 250 bbls. Pork at 4s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 160,000 feet Oak Plank at 22s. 6d. ℔ 40 cubic feet. For Gloucester, direct, an Italian brig, with 14,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. For Cardiff, an Italian brig, with 16,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. ℔ quarter. For Cork and orders, a Prussian brig with 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 29—Noon.

FLOUR dull; demand moderate. WHEAT dull; small sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2; other grades neglected and nominal. CORN dull and lower; small sales of No. 2 at $1 38. OATS quiet at 89c. Other Grains nominal. WHISKY dull and nominal, at $1 70. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; to New-York, Wheat, 21c.; Corn, 18c.@18½c.; Oats, 12c.; to Albany, Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.

FLOUR dull; sales 500 bbls. Howard-street Superfine at $11 50@$11 62½. WHEAT active; new crop White, $2 80@$2 82; Red, $2 75@$2 80. CORN quiet at $1 73@$1 74. WHISKY dull and nominal, at $1 75@$1 78.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

All trade is very dull. COTTON dull at $1 61@$1 63. FLOUR dull, and little export demand; sales 3,000 bbls. Extra Family at $12; Superfine ranges from $9 to $9 50. WHEAT declining: old Red at $2 55@$2 60. CORN firm; Yellow, $1 74. GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY dull, at $1 80. PETROLEUM dull; crude 51c., refined in bond, 80c.@85c., do. free, at 90c.@95c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100¾; Reading Railroad, 68¾; Morris Canal, 97; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73½. Gold, 251. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
America	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Westminster	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Marathon	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Emily B. Louder..July 30..New-York....New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sunday excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

GREAT FIRE IN WHITBY, C. W.

WHITBY, July 15, 1864.

MESSRS. MARVIN & Co., NEW-YORK—*Gentlemen*: I beg to inform you that on the 16th day of June, 1864, I had my premises and contents consumed by fire. I had on my premises one of your Safes, which contained my books and papers. The Safe was one of your new Patent Fire-Proof Safes, purchased through your agent, C. S. Monsell, Esq. It proved to be all you recommend your Safes to be, having underwent more than an ordinary test, as the building was a large three-story brick, and contained a large stock of general merchandise, which added material fuel to the flames. The valuables it contained were preserved in good condition, and it affords me extreme pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. I am, gentlemen, &c., &c.,

T. H. McMILLAN.

We, the undersigned ratepayers of the town of Whitby, bear testimony to the correctness of the above certificate of T. H. McMillan, having been eye-witnesses to the fire and assisted in opening the safe.

I opened the said safe. GEO. BLAKE,
Machinist, Brown & Patterson's, Whitby.
R. J. YARNOLD, Merchant.
J. H. PERRY, County Register.
W. H. HIGGINS, Editor *Chronicle*.
WM. THOMPSON, Saddler.
JACOB BRYAN, Royal Hotel.

MARVIN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES,
No. 265 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.
Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.
Average attendance for the last three years, 169.
Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady who has had five years' experience, and is fully qualified to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music; she would prefer children under 15 years of age. For references, &c., address Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class medium-sized house, between 14th and 36th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., and willing to rent the second floor en suite, or a parlor and bedroom with bath and other accommodations, can hear of a desirable tenant by addressing H. A. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office. There must be no other boarders in the house. Breakfast only will be required, and that must be served in the room. Best references required.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A QUIET RESPECTABLE SINGLE gentleman, a neatly furnished room on second floor, in a small private American family; terms $6 per month. Inquire No. 54 Downing-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER QUARTERS IN THE COUNTRY can be had at the parsonage of Rev. R. H. WALLACE, seven miles back of Newburgh, and three miles from Saulsbury Station, of the Newburgh Branch Railroad. Address him at Newburgh, or J. VAN SANTVOORD, at Mann & Co.'s, No. 31 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MR. P. HAWVER HAVING FINISHED his new house at Palenville, Green County, N. Y., near the Catskill Mountain House, is prepared to take boarders for the season, at prices ranging from $7, $8 to $10 per week.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York, by steamboat *Matteawan*, foot of Murray-st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A WHEELER & Wilson's operator in a private family, or would go out to sew by hand; understands boys' clothes, ladies' dresses, &c. Send note for ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman, in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT book-keeper, energetic and honest, speaking French and English, in a respectable firm. City references. No objection to leave the City. Address G. G., Station D, New-York, till employed.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARdener, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AT A SMALL PLACE a few miles from New-York; must have experience with horses, and be willing to make himself useful; a single man preferred. Apply at the office of G. PATT & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OR GIRL to do the work of a small family of two persons. A comfortable home is open to a suitable person who can produce evidence of ability, &c. Apply on Monday, after 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 143 West 4th-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS AMERICAN youth, about 17 years of age, of good habits, to do light mechanical work. Steady employment given. Apply at No. 33 Beekman-st., up stairs, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED CANVASSERS.—WE WANT MEN to take hold of a most salable publication. Call on or address PIERRE WYCKOFF, with Joseph Laing, publisher, No. 107 Fulton-st., (up-stairs,) New-York.

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FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address R. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ROBERT LAUGHTON, of North Shields, who left Liverpool June or July, 1860, he is requested to communicate with his brother, James Laughton. Come, or address to care of Messrs. Robt. M. Sloman & Edye, No. 19 South William-st., New-York City.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S—Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No particulars have been as yet received from Gen. Grant's army which tend to throw light upon the design of the recent movement to the north side of the James River. Whether it was made simply with a view to counteract the manœuvres of the enemy as detailed in our telegraphic dispatches, or whether, as surmised by one of our correspondents, it was intended to surprise the rebel Capital, and capture it by a *coup de main*, are matters which further developments must decide.

The news from Gen. Sherman is meagre but gratifying. His lines are steadily closing round the fated city, and we are assured that his combinations will render the prize when captured, ten fold more valuable. Several feeble assaults upon Gen. Sherman's lines have been repulsed with ease.

There is nothing later of much importance from the rebel raid. A dispatch stating that the rebels had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and that the telegraphic operators at Hagerstown had left their offices, is contradicted by another dispatch, which says that the rebels have not crossed, and that the operators were still at their posts.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fung Shuey* at this port, yesterday, we have New-Orleans papers to the 21st inst. The news of chief interest is contained in rebel reports from Mississippi and elsewhere, published in the *Picayune*, which was recently permitted to resume publication. The reports include a boastful address by Gen. Forrest to his troops, in which he says he met Sherman's force in its raid into Mississippi, "and drove him howling back in ignominy and shame, broken and demoralized." He then recites how, "with conspicuous gallantry," his men won the "bloody victory" at Fort Pillow, "and either killed or captured the entire garrison, a motley herd of negroes, traitors and Yankees." He closes with the Sturgis fight, and says, "You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle-field." Under the heading, "Bishop Elliott at Gen. Polk's Funeral," it gives some interesting remarks. These consist of a malediction upon the Northern people and the Union army. Following this is a letter to the Mobile *Register*, which rings all the changes in praise of Forrest, and denunciation of our colored soldiers, whom it styles "brutal negroes," and accuses the "Federal Government" of forcing them "to murder white men and ravish white women." This letter closes with a half expressed wish for the appearance of yellow fever. The batch of "Late Southern *News*," closes with the following. "The Columbus *South Carolinian* says it is stated on semi-official authority that the Hon. John A. Campbell, of Alabama, formerly one of the Supreme Bench of the old United States, and since the war Assistant Secretary of War, will, in all probability, be appointed as the successor of Mr. Memminger, it being regarded as certain that the latter will resign."

By the arrival of the steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., we have South American news, of which the chief interest still centres in the Hispano-Peruvian difficulty. Ecuador appears to give Peru no sympathy, and it turns out that one of the vessels which recently reached the Spanish fleet with supplies from Valparaiso was a Chilian ship. It is said that the Chilian Congress has declared that that Government will not interfere in the Peruvian trouble, as the Spaniards merely hold the Chinchas until Peru pays some legitimate claims which Chili thinks she ought to settle. Peru has received any amount of sympathy and promise in word from her neighbors, which is all she is ever likely to get from them. From Panama the weather report is that they are in the middle of July without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April. The oldest inhabitant does not recollect such a dry spell, and the trade winds from the north were blowing as fresh as in the month of February. Meanwhile the Isthmus never was more healthy.

Major-Gen. Milroy, commanding the District of Tennessee, has created quite an excitement among the rebel sympathisers of Nashville and vicinity by a recent order. Convalescent soldiers not strong enough to rejoin their commands in the field, but capable of performing light duties, have been detailed as guards at the houses and farms of citizens residing in the City of Nashville and vicinity. Gen. Milroy, finding that some of these soldiers were employed in guarding rebel property, at once issued an order recalling all guards, and ordering that guards be furnished only to *loyal citizens*. Under this order guards can only be procured upon conclusive proof of *unquestioned* loyalty. Loyalty, as the General understands it, does not consist in having taken oaths, but in open, outspoken devotion to the Union.

Brig.-Gen. Turchin is stopping at the Tremont House in Chicago, upon a brief furlough for his health. The General left the front shortly after the passage of the Chattahoochee River, and brings back a glowing account of the condition and spirit of the army. He sees nothing in the future but a continuance of the success which has attended the past efforts of the splendid armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the front, intimates that the General will receive an important command upon his return.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is engaged at Montreal in settling with the German emigrants who sustained injuries or losses by a train running off a bridge some days since. The amounts awarded range from $200 or $300 to $1,500 or more, according to the circumstances.

The quota for the State of Wisconsin, under the call of the President for 500,000, of date July 18, 1864, is 19,032.

A very large business was done in Wall-street yesterday, in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. The purchases are chiefly for Europe. Gold steadier; 251 ₩ cent. Money, 7 ₩ cent. Speculation on the increase at the Stock Exchange Board; the Railways advancing.

The movements in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were on a restricted scale. The rise in gold tended to strengthen the produce markets, but these did not respond readily, and closed quite heavily. Foreign merchandise was depressed. Freights were quiet, but very firm.

The Reported Conspiracy.

We shall require a great deal more evidence than we have yet seen to become convinced that the Order of "American Knights" is such a formidable body of traitors as some of our Western cotemporaries represent. That there are thousands of men in nearly every loyal State who would readily join any secret organization calculated to bring the war to a close, is certain. That there are politicians malignant and desperate enough to engineer, if possible, such an organization into positive resistance to the National Government and overt treason, is just as undeniable. But that all this has been actually going on, for months, both through the West and the East, so that now the numerical strength of the Order is "over half a million," embracing many of the leading men of the party opposed to the Administration, is utterly improbable. The Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, we dare say, is a very sharp fellow, but it don't follow that every other loyal man is an idiot. Likely enough he has "been taking testimony for months," but other people have not been all that time napping. We think that plenty of eyes and ears beside his own have been open, and that had this traitorous work been carried on to anything like the extent represented, somebody else would have got wind of it too. "Over half a million of men"—some of them married doubtless—are a great many to keep a dead secret. Flatly, we don't believe it.

But great civil commotions always breed plotters. When the winds are out, mischief is always afoot. There needs to be no evidence that the Vallandigham species are hard at work. They have a fellow-feeling with the rebels. The cause of the rebels is in its agony. To help the rebels they would move heaven and earth, were it in their power. We may take it for certain that whatever they can do, they surely will. Because some men fancy prodigies that do not exist, it is no reason why a close eye should not be kept upon what actually is astir. Secret associations, hostile to the Government, unquestionably exist to some extent in the North, especially in the Northwest. They are made up mostly of those who belonged to the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which it is historically certain, greatly facilitated secession. That infamous organization did not fall dead beneath the execrations heaped upon it. It only took other forms. Vallandigham, when he returned from Canada, openly proclaimed that there were combinations to protect him, and that the Government would rearrest him at its peril. His reliance, undoubtedly, was upon some of these leagues of treason. How far Vallandigham's challenge was bravado, it is hard to say. It was not altogether so. His arrest would have been resisted; not with success, but yet with no little power. The Government forebore to meddle with him, not because it was intimidated, but because it was deemed advantageous to give him full range. Of course he is watched. Heed should also be given to the men who are ready, as he has said, to be used for his purposes.

In fact, the loyal watchword everywhere should be Vigilance. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all true men that there has been no time during the war so momentous, or so full of peril, as that which is now to come before the Presidential election. The Union candidate for reëlection stands out as the representative of the unconditional loyalty of the land. If another four years' term of executive power is conferred upon him, it is morally certain that the war will be prosecuted until the last spark of the rebellion is extinguished. If that reëlection is defeated, it seems equally certain that the war will be disgracefully brought to an end, or so haltingly waged that it will die out without effect, and that the rebellion will be substantially triumphant. If the rebels, hard pressed as they are by our great armies under Grant and Sherman, have one serious thought of submission, they will not make it manifest until the fact is determined in November, whether the Northern people still adhere to the war policy. Whatever may be their disposition afterward, we may be certain that, in the mean time, they will fight desperately. So too, whatever of the rebel sympathizing spirit or of factious inclination there is in the North, will be brought into the briskest play. Intrigue, chicane and conspiracy will be pushed to the last limit in every direction. Open cajolery and intimidation, too, will be used to the utmost. All means, direct and indirect, patent and covert, fair and unfair, will be used to defeat President Lincoln. Credulity will be plied with falsehood; timidity with bugbears; humane feeling with the terrors of war; selfishness with columns of taxes; natural impatience in trial with grand promises of deliverance; old party prejudice with every stimulus that can revive it; old antipathies of birth, race and color with every art that can convert them into antipathies to the cause. We have not a doubt that there are tens of thousands in the Opposition who would willingly unfurl the red flag of revolution itself, if they could bring themselves to believe that it would prevent the success of the Union party at the ballot-box. We cannot tell the limits to which desperation may be carried, either by the rebellion or by faction, during the next three months. It can only be said that this is the supreme time with them, and that they will surely do their very best and very worst to avert their fate.

All true men should redouble their efforts to keep the cause secure. No pains should be spared to expose and thwart every device of the enemy. It is better to err upon the side of excessive vigilance, than to give way to easy confidence. It is better to believe even such stories as this of the great conspiracy, than to imagine that the road to the election of President Lincoln is going to be as smooth as the way to parish church.

A Virtue Needed in America.

We Americans are the most wasteful and extravagant people in the world. We waste fearfully in food, in clothing, and in extras. We waste on every secular day of the week, and waste a double amount on Sundays. Men waste shamefully, women shockingly; boys and girls, too, are permitted to waste wofully. Wastefulness is one of our worst national vices; for if economy be a virtue, then extravagance must be a vice. The English don't waste half as much as we do; the French not a quarter; and the Germans (while in Germany) don't waste at all.

Hundreds of leading hotels here and throughout the country prepare daily from twenty to fifty different dishes for dinner, and out of these from a half to two-thirds are regularly wasted. Thus not only is food wasted, but also labor at the same time. In ordinary families unwholesome meals of half a dozen dishes are gotten up, where a plain meal would at once be more economical and wholesome. We gorge ourselves with great numbers of articles, which are neither nutricious nor delicious, but simply costly. Men buy four hats a year, where one ought to last them four years. They throw away coats and pants when they are but little the worse for wear; and instead of having their shirts mended and their stockings darned, they purchase new ones, and fling away the old. Women wear very expensive articles of dress without wearing them out; and, we have heard, are inclined to spend and waste money and material without stint.

The present is a most excellent time for the whole people to begin to learn and practice the virtue of economy. If those men who are striking for higher wages because of the high price of living, would, instead of this, waste less in their homes, their clothing and their "sundries," it would be much better for themselves and for the country. If dealers would live less extravagantly, and waste less, they could sell more cheaply. If rich men would squander less on their tables, their tailors, their wine merchants, their fast horses, big houses and "fancy fixings," they would set a better example, would better enjoy life, enjoy better health, and be more able to help their country. If the fair sex would pay some attention to this matter—and we refer not merely to the wealthy classes, but to those in the common walks of life—they would be thrice blessed themselves and would confer blessings on the bearded sex.

Among the mercantile, mechanic, agricultural and working classes of Germany the same garment will not only be worn for one season or one year, but for half a lifetime or more; and yet they will be no less comfortably clad than our people, who wear out a hundred suits of expensive clothes during their brief existence. In Dachau, the *unterrock* of the women will often be handed down and worn for three generations—which is a fact that might profitably be pondered by the daughters of America. They are no less economical in articles of food on the European continent. A witty Frenchman asks the question why pork is always so dear in Paris, and himself answers the inquiry by saying it is because they can't raise swine in France, for the people themselves consume all the garbage. There is hardly enough truth in this to point the joke; for the fact is, that the nice and economical habits of the French, in matters of diet, prevents the vast accumulations of refuse which are seen in some other countries.

Our habits of waste astonish all foreigners. We waste enough in this country, of food and clothing, in one year, to sustain the whole population for five. The times are hard. The currency is deranged. We know not what lies in the future. The whole country should begin to learn habits of economy. And it is a virtue, which, if it is ever to become national, should at once be begun to be practiced by individuals.

The South American Republics.

Those who hoped that the inglorious assault upon the independence of Peru by the Spanish Government would tend to the development of republican progress and unity in the liberalized States of South America, will read to-day's news by the Panama steamer with no small degree of disappointment.

Each successive mail, since the announcement of the seizure of the Chincha Islands by Admiral Pinzon and Commissioner Salazar, brought more glowing accounts than its predecessor, of a perfect accord of feeling among all the Republican States, (with the single exception of Ecuador,) on the question of the rights of Peru, and the outrages committed thereupon by the Spanish officials. Nothing in the attitude of Her Catholic Majesty's Government has occurred to place the cause of Peruvian independence in a less perilous position than it was when the islands were seized. All that Spain has conceded to the questionings and remonstrances of the Great Powers is, that the Chincha Islands have not been seized for permanent occupation; that they will be given up when Peru has given sufficient satisfaction for the indignities suffered within Peruvian territory by Spanish subjects—Spain herself being the judge of what shall constitute due reparation—and that, meanwhile, there shall be no restrictions put upon the traffic in guano, other than, that Spanish officials shall collect the revenue.

This is the sum of all that Spain has conceded. This is the extent to which she has refused to back her agents. Any one sees that the situation, instead of being improved by a reference to the Government of Her Majesty, is altogether more critical, more full of danger to the future independence of Peru and the Sister Republics, than it was before. And yet if is in the face of all these facts that the Chilian Congress has thought fit to back out formally from the engagement of its government, to support the cause of Peru; and not only this, but has given as its reason for coming to such a decision, that Spain, having legitimate demands upon Peru, merely takes a reasonable security for the payment of these demands, in a temporary occupation of the Chincha Islands. This ground is, as every one must see, fearfully hollow, and the Chilian Congress must have known it to be such. Spain took the position in its attempted negotiations with Peru, that that State was still a dependency, or, what was practically the same thing, that it was beneath the dignity of Spain to treat with it as with an independent Commonwealth. Hence the appointment of a "Commissioner," instead of a Minister, to bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

This refusal to treat with Peru was at first regarded by Chili—and most properly so—as an indirect attack upon the independence of the South American Republics generally, and as such, Chili was among the foremost to resent it by an offer of military and naval cooperation.

The other States, we are assured, seem prone at once to follow the example of Chili, and when the pinch really comes, Peru will be left alone. No better opportunity has offered for the gratification of Spanish ambition since the glory of her Colonial career departed.

Major-Gen. McPherson.—It has been stated that the distinguished soldier, Gen. McPherson, who was killed during the battle before Atlanta on Friday of last week, was in command of a *corps* under Gen. Sherman. This is a mistake. When Grant became Lieutenant-General, Sherman succeeded to the command of the "Military Division of the Mississippi," and McPherson to the command of Sherman's *Army of the Tennessee*. It embraced not less than three corps.

Sherman, in his recent operations, has had under his immediate orders three armies—McPherson's, called the "Army of the Tennessee;" Thomas', formerly Buell's, next under Rosecrans, the "Army of the Ohio;" Schofield's, or the "Army of the Cumberland."

It is somewhat remarkable that the great contest before Atlanta should have found three classmates of West Point in command of armies there, viz.: McPherson, Schofield, and the rebel Hood. McPherson and Schofield were room-mates during the last year of their cadet life. McPherson and Hood were tent-mates during their last cadet encampment. The gallant and noble McPherson, whose fame as a brilliant soldier is fixed, was also beloved as a friend by all who knew him intimately.

McPherson is the third General of his class (1853) who has been killed on the field of battle. Terrill fell before him at Perryville; Sill at Stone River. Bowen, the second in command at Vicksburgh at its surrender, was also a classmate and particular friend of McPherson, but died of mortification soon after his capture. The same class claims Gen. Sheridan, the famous cavalry officer, and Gen. R. O. Tyler, who was highly distinguished, and lost a foot either at Spottsylvania or the Wilderness. Gen. W. S. Smith, who attempted to join Sherman on his march to Selma, is of the same class. So, also, is Gen. Tillson. It has given three other Generals to Jeff. Davis, viz.: T. M. Jones, H. H. Walker and Ross.

The British American, Federation.—There seems to be the possibility of a break-up in the recent governmental arrangements made in Canada for reconciling sectional differences by an application of the federative principle to the constitutional system of the Provinces. One of the prominent Liberal Ministers—the Provincial Secretary in the Coalition Cabinet—has been defeated at the polls. His discomfiture will be laid at the doors of the Conservative electors; and the *entente cordiale* between the parties in the Executive Council is likely to be seriously impaired. Mr. George Brown, the prime mover in the new arrangements, indeed, declared before this untoward election came off, that the rejection of the Provincial Secretary by his constituency would be almost a fatal blow at the coalition. Probably some expedient will be found to meet the difficulty temporarily, without breaking up the Government; but a popular defeat, so soon after the new political enterprise was set afloat, is ominous of future troubles which do not seem to have been very carefully weighed beforehand.

The Sanitary Commission—Contributions from the Country.—The village of North Adams, Mass., lately held a fair for the benefit of the soldiers, and the results thereof were yesterday handed over to Mr. Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer of the New-York Sanitary Commission, in the shape of a check for three thousand and eighty-seven dollars and four cents, ($3,087 04.) May the other Yankee towns "go and do likewise," and there is no doubt but that they will.

The Atlantic Cable.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, July 29.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., left to-day for Placentia Bay. He visited Trinity Bay yesterday. Heart's Content is the place where the Atlantic cable will be landed. Mr. Field proposes to build a land line there to Placentia, one hundred miles in length and over a good road the entire distance. A cable will connect Placentia Bay with Cape Breton. Capt. Orlebar, of Her Majesty's steamer *Margaretta Stevenson*, will meet Mr. Field at Placentia to make soundings.

The weather is beautiful and clear. Wind west. Thermometer 75°.

Base Ball Match.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 29.

The contest between the Resolute Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, and the Athletic, Camden and Keystone Clubs, of this city, resulted in the success of the Athletic and Camden against the Resolute, and defeat of the Keystone, the scores being 29 to 12, 14 to 13, and 32 to 20. The match with the Olympus takes place on Saturday. Considerable interest has been taken in the games, crowds of spectators being on the grounds at each game.

From Nassau.

Nassau papers to July 20 are received.

The blockade-runner, *Annie*, cleared on the 12th. There is no news in the papers.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

Its Features and Character—From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

Thoughtless critics are apt to fancy that the grand two-fold campaign of 1864 can end only in the total and final destruction of the Confederacy. But the real and immediate military object of that campaign is the defeat and overthrow of one or other of two great insurrectionary armies, and the seizure and possession of one or other of two vital strategic points—the cities of Richmond and Atlanta. In the result, should the great structure of rebellion tumble, and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a rack behind," there would be such rejoicing as follows the overplus of victory. But it wrongs our gallant soldiers to ask of them, in the brief compass of a single campaign, more than three previous years of war have accomplished. Should either city fall into our hands, with the invaluable region it commands, the campaign will be a success: should both, a triumph.

Until of late, we of the East, with eyes strained toward Virginia, have not paid due attention to the advance of Sherman. But how to-day stands the campaign in Georgia? At the outset, so important was Atlanta in the view of military men, that it was very doubtful whether upon this or the Eastern objective the main power of the Union would be turned. Gen. Grant solved the doubt by throwing himself into the Virginia scale. But simultaneously with his May march, an army nearly equal in numbers, equal in appointments and in skillful commanders, set out from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It encountered the second army of the Confederacy, under its second General.

A sweeping glance at the track of the Western army will show what it has accomplished. Starting from Chattanooga early in May, Sherman first met the enemy, in force, 31 miles distant, at Tunnel Hill, under which hill, through a tunnel 1,800 feet long, runs the Georgia Railroad. The enemy was briskly driven back from Tunnel Hill to Dalton, a distance of seven miles. He paused, however, at Rocky Faced Ridge, the northern defence of Dalton, a precipitous hill, which is cleft by the narrow pass called Buzzard's Roost. Here, on the 8th of May, Sherman attacked Johnston in an impregnable position. But the wily enemy was outgeneraled by his adversary. While this feint was conducted with such vigor that our loss was fully six hundred men, McPherson, with his grand division, embracing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth (and afterward the Seventeenth) Corps, was already flanking Dalton by a wide detour upon Snake Gap, which leads to Resaca, eighteen miles south of Dalton. No sooner was news sent him of McPherson's lodgement, than Sherman withdrew from Johnston's front, hastening to Snake Gap with all his army. For his opponent, there was nothing but to fall back on Resaca, 56 miles direct from Chattanooga. Here occurred the heavy two days' battle of the 14th and 15th of May, with a loss of four or five thousand on either side, and the capture by us of a battery and nearly a thousand prisoners. As its main result, Resaca was abandoned, and our army pursued the enemy, skirmishing with, and harassing his rear. At length we occupied Kingston, twenty-three miles from Resaca, on the railroad, and a detached column seized the important town of Rome, 14 miles away to the west of Kingston, with its stores of provisions and seven excellent and valuable iron foundries.

The next stand of the rebels beyond Kingston was at Allatoona, in its stronghold among the Etowah Mountains, ninety-eight miles from Chattanooga. But again they were flanked out of their intrenchments, and on the 30th of May, after a brisk fight, in which about four hundred prisoners were captured, with a few cannon and small arms, Sherman struck the railroad once more near Marietta, twenty miles below Allatoona. But, meanwhile, McPherson had flanked Marietta by marching his grand division twenty miles to the right, as far as Dallas, which is eighteen miles west of Marietta. There McPherson successfully fought a severe battle, or series of battles, on the 25th, 27th and 28th of May. The loss of the enemy was reported at 2,500, left in our hands, our own loss being very much less. The result was the occupation of Dallas, and the establishment of a base of supplies and a strong cover for our rear at Allatoona Pass, with the possession, also, of Acworth. From Dallas, Sherman moved on Marietta, fighting his way from day to day, with a severe engagement on the 15th of June. The 16th and 17th were also days of battle, and on the 18th a hot action, with heavy loss on both sides, gave us Lost Mountain, six miles west of Marietta, from which the enemy retreated to Kenesaw Mountain, a second bold detached peak, three miles nearer the town.

On the 22d and 28d of June our forces gained such decided and unexpected successes in position, after heavy skirmishing, that Sherman ventured even to assault the precipitous Kenesaw Mountain itself, on the 27th. Two lines of abattis were forced and a hundred prisoners taken out of their rifle-pits, but we were bloodily repulsed, with the loss of 2,500 men.

Again the tactics of flanking were resorted to, and again successfully. Marietta was ours on the 30th of June, and, leaving Kenesaw behind, the army marched "onward to Atlanta." Johnston was pushed across the Chattahoochee, except that Harder's corps still held a strongly-intrenched position in a bend of the river. With great skill, and with great rapidity, a column was sent far up the stream, and crossed near Rosswell, thirteen miles northeast of Marietta, and twenty miles due north of Atlanta. Here some very valuable cotton and woolen factories were destroyed. The enemy, flanked on his right again, retreated, and our army crossed the long-sought river on the 11th of July. At once the left was thrown forward, and, swinging about on the rebel right, seized Decatur, which lies only six miles to the east of Atlanta, and destroyed at that point railroad communication between Atlanta and Augusta.

Now, at last, the people of the South were thoroughly terrified. For a long time, they had been consoled with hearing that Johnston was "drawing the Yankees on," and, at each stage of the retreat, he "had the Yankees just where he wanted them." But when he had got them across the Chattahoochee, they were found to be just where all the Confederacy, except Johnston, did *not* want them. Accordingly, Johnston was superceded a fortnigh ago; and, while he made his last retreat, sorrowfully and alone, Hood assumed his command. Hood began his career by two suddenly delivered attacks, on the 20th and 22d of July—the bloodiest and hottest battles ever fought in Georgia. He chose his time, on the 20th, when our forces were not thoroughly deployed in order of battle, having, in fact, just crossed Peach Tree Creek, a stream which gives the action its name. Pretended deserters were sent to our lines, well loaded with the story that Atlanta was evacuated. A cloud of skirmishers was pushed forward, accordingly, and met no enemy. Hood had withdrawn his own skirmishers, and now suddenly drove his solid lines on ours. Our advance came flying back as before a whirlwind, and the enemy tore through a gap which had been but superficially covered. By good fortune, but more by the admirable gallantry of Hooker's corps, (the divisions of Williams, Geary and Ward,) and of Newton's division, the shock was met, and, after a hard fight, the enemy was driven to his intrenchments, leaving a thousand prisoners in our hands. Our loss is officially put at 2,000, and that of the enemy must have been nearly double, because it was that of an assaulting party, repulsed in successive charges. Another similar battle occurred on the 22d, when the gallant McPherson fell; and again the rebel line, after desperate charges at the mouths of our artillery, recoiled, and fell back with great slaughter to its intrenchments.

Such, then, is the campaign, so far as developed into history. In a recent issue, the military value of Atlanta was shown to be very great. In this review it will be seen how skillful, arduous and triumphant has been our advance to possess that city, and with what obstinacy the enemy has resisted us. In these three months, a direct advance of 135 miles, measured on the railroad, has been made; and when the flanking manœuvres are reckoned in, the result will disclose a contested march of fully 200 miles. It has been conducted through a country defensible at every step, by river and mountain, with the impregnable barriers of the Blue Ridge everywhere interposed, now in parallel ranges, now in sharp spurs, and now in detached and solitary peaks, like Lost Mountain and Kenesaw. The pitched battles at Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kenesaw, Allatoona, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, will testify the reluctance with which the enemy has suffered his long line of defenses to be successively wrung from him. The removal of Johnston, a favorite and able General, and no less the urgent cry of Gov. Brown for boys between sixteen and seventeen, and old men between fifty and fifty-five, to march to the field as the last hope of the rebellion, show that the enemy will fight to desperation before he surrenders Atlanta. Here, in fact, is at once the granary, the foundry, and the arsenal of the Confederacy, in the region our troops now occupy. We say, therefore, again, the fall of Atlanta is itself crowns with success the whole campaign.

At this moment, Sherman lies within five miles of the city, and pours his shells into the enemy's intrenchments. Both combatants claim a victory in the recent battle. It is probable, however, that the enemy captured the more artillery, while we captured the more prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was *certainly* greater than ours; and, if we may believe the despairing call of Gov. Brown for help, it is precisely *men* which the enemy cannot afford to lose. Again, the design of the enemy was to drive Sherman across the Chattahoochee; but Sherman holds the battle-ground to-day, and has advanced beyond it. Moreover, the destruction of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad for thirty miles, by Rousseau, has absolutely severed Atlanta from railroad communication with Montgomery and Mobile. It may take weeks or possibly months yet to reduce Atlanta. The result would justify the labor. But how bright the prospect is of a very speedy capture of that doomed city, and how certain is its ultimate fall, a review of the campaign will indicate.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.—Balfe's opera of the "Rose of Castile" was produced here on Thursday evening to a good house and to an audience that was so enthusiastic that the performance did not terminate until a late hour. It was to have been submitted to the public on Wednesday, and in fact did proceed to an agreeable part of the score on that evening, when the sudden and unmistakable indisposition of Mme. Borchard rendered a postponement absolutely imperative. The curtain dropped, and Mr. Baker, the stage manager, came forward and announced, with an agony that can be appreciated but not described, that the money would be returned at the door to such unflinching economists as felt disposed to demand it. The same audience was, to a large extent, present on Thursday evening, and the favorable impression the music had created was widened in the fact that many pieces in the first act, which had passed without a recognition on the first night, were vociferously encored on the second.

The subject of the opera is a Spanish one, and the plot is therefore like a hundred other plots of the same school. It is filled with intrigues and disguises, and passionate love at first sight, which Victor Hugo—optimizing human emotion—says is the only sight that love ever takes. A youthful Queen, in the incognita of a peasant girl, falls in love with the infante of a neighboring country disguised as a muleteer. She meets him in the mountains, whither she has been led by curiosity. It is his good fortune to protect her from the rudeness of an inn-keeper, and subsequently he follows her to the capital, discovering on his way awful plots against her lawful authority and inalienable rights. A dark and dire

design to force her to abdicate the throne is frustrated by the omnipresent vigilance of the muleteer. The result is of course a union of hearts and hands, and a splendid demonstration of equal rank. Without desiring to follow the underplot, we may say briefly, that it is better than we find it in most operas, and moves pleasantly with the whole, so that the interest is excited rationally and well to the end. Mme. Borchard played the part of the *Rose of Castile*; Mr. Castle that of the *Infante*, Mr. Campbell was the *Don Pedro*, and Miss Louisa Myers the *Donna Carmen*. The caste, with the present company, could not have been bettered. Mme. Borchard, although overtaxed with the somewhat tawdry brilliancies of the *rôle*, sang like an artist. Mr. Castle never sang or acted better. This gentleman has much to learn, but he learns it quickly, and *Don Manuel* is decidedly his best effort. The honors of the evening were lavishly bestowed upon Mr. Campbell, whenever he had an opportunity of displaying his magnificent voice, and properly, for such a voice it is a privilege to hear. Miss Myers was in every respect satisfactory, but we would suggest to this extremely talented young lady that she avoid the foolish habit of trying to speak in an older tone than that with which nature's speech has blessed her. Youth finds it tiresome to feel "dreadfully young," and we all know that David Copperfield used to speak from the pit of his stomach to produce the grand vocal effects of seniority. But this artificial gruffness is a defect in a lady who is so musically and physically gifted as Miss Myers. The small parts were played by Messrs. W. H. Leak, Walter Birch and J. Clark, and were unusually well played for small parts. The female chorus was good; the male chorus execrably bad. Unfortunately, the two masses are frequently divided in this opera, and the contrast was not only noticeable, but unpleasantly so. The orchestra, under Mr. Reiff, was uncomfortable, and in some places absolutely bald. We cannot believe for a moment that the orchestration is the work of Mr. Balfe. Careless as that composer is apt to be, he has always a decent regard for the continuity of the scene, and carries it through with a design more or less perfect. In the present version of his work, much of the orchestration is the merest patchwork.

There are many excellent numbers in the opera, and nearly the whole of the music is free from the common reproach of being made for the music-publishers. There is, of course, a series of plaintive *encore* pieces for the principal singers, without which an English opera would be incomplete. But the majority of *morceaux* are dexterously contrived, and desplay the molodious fertility of an elegant and graceful pen. The finale to the first act is unusually good and fresh, but it did not receive a fair share of justice from the company on Thursday night. Nevertheless, many *encores* were secured, and the applause left no question of the success of the work. The scenery and dresses were alike creditable, and the "Rose of Castile" will undoubtedly take its place in the *répertoire* of the company as one of its most attractive works.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Gen. Sandford, who went to Albany for the purpose of making a formal report to Gov. Seymour of the result of his visit to Washington, returned to this City yesterday. Gov. Seymour will issue a circular in a few days, which will convey to the public all the information they desire relative to the exemption of the 100 days' men from the draft.

Gen. Sandford, at the time the militia regiments were first called upon, issued an order in which he said that the members of those regiments who would enter the service for one hundred days would be exempt from the impending draft. After considerable discussion on the subject between Gov. Seymour and Provost-Marshal-General Fry and the War Department, the question was finally referred to Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, who decided substantially as follows:

1. That as the troops called out on the special service might be discharged before the expiration of the one hundred days, they might, therefore, be out of the service at the time of the draft, and would not be exempt from its operation.

2. That the state of facts existing at the time the draft takes place would have much to do with the question of exemption.

3. That any of the militia actually in the service on the day of the draft may claim exemption. Secretary Stanton, it is said, fully acceded to the exposition by the Solicitor.

LINDSEY BLUES.

The following order was issued yesterday:

Lindsey Blues Regiment, One Hundred and Second N. G., S. N. Y. Headquarters, Mercer House, New-York, July 29, 1864.

General Orders, No. 6.—I. An officers' meeting will be held at these Headquarters each day at 11 o'clock at 11 A. M., until further orders. It is actually necessary that every company should be represented at these meetings.

II. Commandants are directed to detail one non-commissioned officer daily to remain at Headquarters from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

III. First sergeants will report to the Adjutant every evening at 8 P. M.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.
Henry J. White, Adjutant.

New-Jersey Central Railroad Excursion.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey opened the extension of their railroad from Elizabeth to Jersey City, and their new ferry from Jersey City to New-York, yesterday. A large number of prominent gentlemen from New-York and Jersey City took the noon train from the foot of Cortlandt-street, and joined the excursion at Elizabeth. Several members of the New-Jersey Legislature, and other invited guests, came on from Flemington and other points, the train making in all a long line of cars, filled with over 1,200 passengers.

Soon after 1 o'clock the train proceeded to Communipaw Bay, where the company were transferred to the new ferry-boat *Central*, on which they made an excursion and partook of a collation.

The New-Jersey Central runs through a picturesque and pleasant country, leading to Harrisburgh and Chicago, shortening the distance, according to the President's statement, sixty miles to the latter city. The tonnage of the road since the last report was: Coal, 14,000 tons; iron, 150,000 tons. We passed a coal train half a mile in length. Last year one million and a half tons of coal were brought to New-York over this road.

This new extension of the road has been built by Col. Moore, its Chief Engineer. The handsome iron swing bridge is the work of F. C. Lowthorp.

The new road is firmly laid, although a considerable part of it is merely temporary. When finished it will be so constructed as to run entirely clear of the turnpikes and other roads on the route—the road running over or under all of them. It extends a distance of 11½ miles, with a pier one mile in length at the termination of the road. A bridge nearly two miles long has been built over Newark Bay, and another of equal length over Communipaw Bay, over which the cars pass without causing the least vibration. The new ferry-boat, named *Central*, is the largest and most elegant ferry-boat afloat. Her measurement is 225 feet long, 64 feet wide. Her cost was $125,000. She was built by Burtis, of Red Hook, and her engines were made at Newburgh Iron Works, by Shaw & Sons, and are of 475 horse power, low pressure, 50-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. The boat is a model of its kind, moving gracefully upon the water, and its appointments would do no discredit to the more pretentious vessels that ply between New-York and Albany. Outside seats, with a shelter overhead, are provided for the accommodation of passengers, and the deck is so broad that, while one team is leaving, another can come on board without collision. Her Captain is George W. Howe, who has sailed first-class steamships across the briny deep. This boat has a mate on the stocks, precisely like it—the *Communipaw*; when that is finished, travelers will be able to cross the ferry from Pier No. 1 to Jersey City as often as two or three times an hour. The *Central* will respond to every train that leaves Jersey City on the Central Road. Two rows of tables, reaching almost the entire length of the boat, were loaded with luxuries for the guests, who did ample justice to the good things furnished by the hospitality of the company. Among the notables present were members of the New-Jersey Legislature, of the City Governments of New-York, Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth, and also representatives of the bar and press.

The company of the lamented John O. Stearns seemed to be all that was wanting to complete the celebration. He had identified himself with this railroad from its infancy, and had labored more to bring it to its present prosperity than any other man. He was gracefully alluded to in a brief and pointed speech by the President, John T. Johnston, as the *Central* drew near her slip.

Three cheers were then given for President Johnston, three for Superintendent Stearns, and three for the memory of John O. Stearns.

The company reached Pier No. 1 about 4:30 in the afternoon, without a single misadventure to mar the pleasure of the excursion.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's Office. The Health Officer, Dr. Swinburne, stated that the reports of deaths from fever on board the United States steamer *Tahoma* were exaggerated; that no new cases had occurred on board that vessel or among her passengers and crew for the last four days; that nothing had been landed from her except the Purser's papers, which had been thoroughly fumigated. He recommended, on the suggestion of Mr. Hall, the Agent of the Associated Press, that no reports should be published in the newspapers which did not come through the medium of the Associated Press. In this recommendation the Commissioners of Health united.

Advance in Milk.

The drouth which is apparent throughout the country by the yellowness of the sward, the withered leaves and the burning fields, has been manifest to the inhabitants of the City in a scarcity of berries and vegetables; in potatoes, small and poor, at $8 a barrel: in butter, at 55 cents a pound, and the like. Now comes a new demonstration in the reunion of the milkmen of the City, held to-day, at the Washington Hotel. They have, they say, in vain attempted to hold out a little longer than the drouth, until the time for the usual advance to Winter prices, against any increase in price, and have actually been furnishing milk at a pecuniary loss for several weeks, but the present *second* dry season has dispelled all doubts. The farmers have come to the City, and have stated their inability to produce any more, or even to continue at present rates, urging that their fat cows could now be sold for beef, at the present prices, so as to net them far more than they could otherwise obtain.

The result is that on and after Aug. 1, (Monday next,) milk in New-York is to be ten cents per quart. We do trust that there will be no further Winter advance, and furthermore, we earnestly pray that whatever may be the price, we may have pure grass-fed milk, with no swill compounds.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

July 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts were submitted years ago to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

The Great Fire

IN
MEXICO, N. Y.
HERRING'S SAFES.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Gents: At the time of the late disastrous fire at this place, the HERRING SAFES belonging to the County of Oswego, and occupied by the Surrogate, contained all my valuable papers, placed there for safe keeping. I had therein

$2,500 of Five-Twenty U. S. Bonds, about
$500 in Currency,

together with mortgages, notes, will, inventory and vouchers of the estate of the late O. H. Whitney, representing and accounting for value equal to $50,000.

All these passed through the fire in perfect safety. The greenbacks are yet "legal-tender," and the papers are hardly discolored, envelopes and postage stamps are yet fit for use, and the Five-Twenty Bonds are in as perfect condition as when they passed the hands of the printer. The safe was in the second story, fell to the cellar, and there lay until it could be removed, preserving its contents, as above stated, through the hottest fire ever known in our unfortunate village.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. C. PECK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES and HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized iron, for sale only by
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Get it. Get it.

GET IT. GET IT.
BY ALL MEANS.
BY ALL MEANS.
THE PALMALINE.
THE PALMALINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.

The best Hair Dressing ever known—entirely free from animal grease and mineral substances—being composed purely of oily extracts from roots, barks and herbs.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
H. QUERIPEL, Jr., & CO.,
No. 266 Spring-st., Wholesale Agents.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price. The Diamond Parlor Match, the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S. No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Imported French Shoes.

A lot of black kid slippers, with and without heels, a little damaged by water, with bows and buckles, from $1 50 to $2 50 a pair. A new style of bridal slippers. M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Brower—Dodd.—On Thursday, July 28, at the residence of the bride's father, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Ball, John Brower, of New-York, and Matilda Dodd, of Orange, N. J. No cards.

Cole—Thorn.—At the Washington-square M. E. Church, on Tuesday, July 26, by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, G. W. Cole and Cornelia A. Thorn, both of this City.

Johnson—Evans.—On Wednesday evening, July 27, in Grace Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, James R. Johnson, of Binghamton, and Isabel youngest daughter of Henry Evans, Esq., formerly of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

Acker.—On Friday morning, July 29, after a short and painful illness, Elizabeth Van Orden, widow of the late Jacob Acker, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Gregory, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., No. 790 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment. Boat leaves foot of 30th-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Aug. 1.

Arms.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 29, of consumption, Charles Ernest, eldest son of Charles Arms, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 49 Sands-st.

Anthony.—At Republic, Ohio, on Monday, July 25, suddenly, Sarah Wilhelmina, wife of Theophilus Anthony, of this City, and daughter of the late Robert Gill, of Poughkeepsie.

Coleman.—On Thursday night, July 28, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. W. Benedict, in this City, Lemuel Coleman, aged 77 years.

The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

Corrigan.—On Saturday, July 2, at Meaux, near Paris, France, Catherine A. Corrigan, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Corrigan, of Newark, N. J.

Devoe.—At Fordham, on Thursday, July 28, of cholera infantum, Annie Louise, daughter of Fred. W. and Sarah M. Devoe, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal Church at Fordham, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the Fordham depot to meet the New-York and Harlem Railroad train which leaves 26th-st. station at 2½ P. M.

De Gersch.—On Thursday, July 28, Emil de Gersch, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts., at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. A Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and his remains then taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Gardiner.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, July 28, Susan F. Gardiner, widow of the late Samuel F. Gardiner, of Shelter Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in-law, Wm. P. Jones.

Knight.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday morning, July 28, of cholera infantum, Edward F., youngest son of Samuel F. and Mary E. Knight, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, John Frith, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Newtown.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Lawrence.—On Friday morning, July 29, after a short but severe illness, Edward, the infant son of Kate M. and Edward Z. Lawrence.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McAllister.—In this City, at the Ashland House, on Friday, July 29, George McAllister, M. D., aged 37 years.

His friends and the members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) morning, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Berkshire County, Mass., for interment, per New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 8 o'clock.

Perkins.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, Lydia E. W., wife of James P. Perkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 State-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 30th inst. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Spring.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 28, Harriet F., wife of Amasa Spring, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 150 West 39th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Tyler.—At the Prison Hospital in Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 19, of wounds received at the battle of Ashland, June 1, Sergt. Edward H. Tyler, in the 20th year of his age, son of the late Jesse H. Tyler, of this City.

Whitmore.—On Thursday morning, July 28, at Newark, N. J., Orrin H. Whitmore, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 382 Broad-st., Newark, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, 30th inst. Funeral services will take place at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, the 31st inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO., KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 455.—July 29, 1864.
33, 11, 15, 13, 60, 67, 17, 1, 25, 37, 6, 41, 75.
Kentucky, Class 456.—July 29, 1864.
27, 11, 21, 55, 8, 40, 15, 34, 53, 78, 2, 42, 36, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 359.—July 29, 1864.
69, 71, 20, 47, 35, 14, 40, 46, 16, 7, 15, 43, 60.
Class 360.—July 29, 1864.
77, 61, 41, 13, 55, 48, 14, 19, 57, 29, 32, 53, 39, 51.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery, people would send for me far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs, and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized, and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient, with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause, and they will stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of your body, it will remain there, and decay more and more, until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and the stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic in itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucous in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause, and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that it does not matter; remove the cause, and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy, and there is no danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when these organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

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We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

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For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS.
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SIXES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1894, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 31 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, maturing in 1866, can now have them cashed with accrued interest, or I will exchange for them the second mortgage bonds originally pledged with the Trustee for their redemption. The second mortgage bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., matured in 1881, and the payment of interest on them is now guaranteed by special indorsement of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Apply at Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, to JOSEPH E. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.
This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN,
Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, 2d floor,) NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.
NOTICE.—The recess of the meeting of stockholders of this company expires 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the meeting will again be in session at this office.
G. E. TAINTOR, Secretary.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.
COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and
Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.
Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.
The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.
PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, and is payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:
A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.
A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.
Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox mo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 20, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.
The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.
TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:
1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.
2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Hulshof, situated on the Perica River.
3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
4. The coffee and provision plantation Fredericksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.
6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orlena Creek.
The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.
Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 103 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.
Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam. C. H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE, EXTRA-WIDE, THREE-STORY and attic house, with four lots of ground, on south side of President-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, plate-glass in windows, all the modern improvements, parlors and halls frescoed. Would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODerate size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order, fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A neat two-story house, containing nine rooms; barn attached. The house is situated on the banks of the river Kill Von Kull, Bergen Point, N. J., five minutes' walk from boat or cars, which leave hourly. Apply at No. 4 Jones-lane, New-York.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished; rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Yonkers until October or May. Water and bath in, 15 rooms, one acre, barn, fruit and shade trees. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,285 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, within walking distance of station, accessible to the City—by the year. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location, accommodation, &c., G. C., Box No. 1,174 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,209 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.—Open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 5 months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

PATENT MUSQUITO CANOPIES.
BEST IN USE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
LACE CURTAINS

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, it has been represented to me that a ship with several cases of yellow fever on board is now at Quarantine, and it is apprehended that the crew and passengers and others may endeavor to evade the regulations of the Health Officer; now, therefore, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby give public notice to all citizens to obey the rules and regulations adopted by the Health Officer, and do forbid any person to go on board or have communication with any vessel or vessels at Quarantine, or with the crews or passengers thereof, without the express permission of the Health Officer; and do urge the Police to be vigilant in enforcing such rules and regulations, and particularly to arrest any person that there is reason to believe has escaped from Quarantine, or violated any of the Quarantine laws, or rules and regulations of the Health Officer.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.
T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS,
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY; sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to F. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

BILLIARDS.—WANTED TO HIRE, TWO GOOD small size billiard tables. Address P. P. P. Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.
WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.
ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, No. 9 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO ENlist in the naval service, either as substitutes or volunteers, or persons having in charge such recruits, are hereby informed that no person attached to this office or otherwise is authorized to demand a fee for the privilege of presenting a recruit. This office is unconditionally free for the admission of all persons. No fee whatever is exacted or can be received by the officers or employees of this office.
OSCAR BULLUS, Captain.
Recruiting Officer.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to secure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alvs. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Ynnaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
JULY 21, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same, except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.—By J. E. HALSEY & Co.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4,
At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 COMMERCE-STREET. MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 8 horse steam engine and boiler complete, shaping and iron lathes planer, punching machines, jig and buzz saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pullies, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Singer's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish, brushes, &c.; also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.
The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.
VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.
OLIVER CARPENTER, }
E. P. CARPENTER, } General Partners.
JOHN R. WALLER, }
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

COPARTNERSHIP.—INTEREST OF A RETIRing partner for sale in an established storage and commission produce business; good location and safe business. To a man with small capital the above offers rare inducements. For interview, address STORAGE, Box No. 4,039 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (with edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervleit Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——— ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the bids showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency.

The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from *No. 24 sheet brass* (*Providence wire gauge*,) and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the sample sets.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries, which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 18, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Plating and Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.
For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.
For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.
For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.
For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.
For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.
For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.
For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.
For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon: the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels*," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot, Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys." Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER CONN, Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,606, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD CITY OF WASHINGTON, supposed to have been taken in mistake, a black leather DISPATCH-BOX or WRITING-CASE. The owner will be found at No. 297 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
fall-law12w*

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON......3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE......(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE......(Building)... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III......(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY......Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY......Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER......Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA......Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN......Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA......Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH......SATURDAY......July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY......Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY......Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship EMILY B. LOUDER, 1,000 tons burden, JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander, having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander. Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur, for San Francisco.

For passage only apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART—5th-av., corner of 44th-st. Horses, carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.

N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses or carriages upon receipt of telegram, or letter advising of their arrival.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE Brokers on the 20th inst., it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, the rates of brokerage on all purchases and sales of provisions shall be as follows: On oils and stearine, one per cent.; on all other articles, one-half of one per cent.

N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.
H. W. CALEF, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application at the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A.M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P.M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST! THE QUICKEST! THE SAFEST! THE MOST DIRECT AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,

The Elegant Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 115 West-st., New-York, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock. West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER leaves Jay-st. pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 o'clock; Newburgh at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL, Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND FAVORite barge HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats such as desired; also St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley Grove. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Broome. H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 5,323 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STAtionery store, with route attached, in a good locality in this City; doing a good business; established ten years. Will be sold cheap. Address A. L. R., Box No. 2,332 Lower Post-office.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, WILL BE HELD ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.
The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.
For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.
Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.
Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.
Purse $300, Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.
Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1½ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.
Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.
Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 31st inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. Dr. J. L. HODGE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *What is it to be on the Lord's Side?* And at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of Mary and Martha.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. JOHN W. SARLES, D. D., Pastor—between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.—Rev. Mr. LORRIMER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Louisville, Ky., will preach on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., will speak in the above place on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M. Rev. Dr. GRAHAM and others will address the meeting. Singing by the school.

TWENTY-FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Near 6th-av.—This Church will be open for Divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will officiate.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be no preaching SUNDAY NIGHT. The closing exercises of the Sabbath School will take place in the church at 4 o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON, when addresses will be made by Mr. THEODORE TILTON and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutger's Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on SUNDAY. Rev. ELLIOTT D. TOMKINS will preach at 5 P. M.; the morning service is discontinued for the present.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Fourth Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—UNION HALL, CORNER OF 23d-st. and Broadway.—"ELIZABETH," this divinely eloquent trance-speaker and wonderful clairvoyant medium, will discourse at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At 3 in the afternoon there will be a conference circle.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ A.M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Conscience*; Evening—*The Royal Preacher*.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service, sermon and the holy communion in this church on SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. R. H. BARNES, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7¾, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services, the latter being for deaf-mutes. Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D. D., of Trinity Church, will preach at 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rev. ELLIOT D. TOMPKINS will preach in the afternoon.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder WM. ROWORTH, and at 3 P. M. by GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Services every Sunday at 7¾ A. M., 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7¾ P. M., the afternoon for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service.

W. S. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH TO the Advent Church, who worship in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. LEWIS E. MATSEN, OF MADISON, Wis., will preach in the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, July 31. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THERE IS ONE PLACE WHERE THE pure word of God is preached. It is in HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., S. S. SNOW. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH WILL BE open for MORNING service only on SUNDAY, and during the month of August. Rev. G. TALMAGE will preach SUNDAY at 10½.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERTS' Park, Tompkins and Gates avs. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. WALSH. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, run near the park.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS, of the cheapest and most approved pattern. MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY. Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE—FIFTEEN feet shears and swings thirty inches. Inquire at the coal office, No. 211 East 22d-st. SAM'L LEGGETT.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTION UNEQUALED.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
MAZULM; OR THE NIGHT OWL.

The charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, Mlle. LOUISE, and a full company appear.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS and DANCES. J. H. CLIFFORD

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, in Lecture Room, without additional charge, of HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, contains two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN, will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most difficult OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, TWO DWARFS, THE THREE ALBINOS, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, HAWK-BILL TORTOISE, KANGAROOS, PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON WRITER, MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager......Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THIRD WEEK CONTINUED FLATTERING RECEPTION BY BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES, of the distinguished artiste MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, who will appear, SATURDAY EVENING, July 30, AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA, in the grand Spectacular Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the SEA OF ICE, which has met with the GREATEST SUCCESS, Warranting its repetition every evening till further notice.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc., in the principal characters.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome-st.
Manager......Geo. Wood

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 29th and 30th, 16th and 17th nights of the highly successful engagement of the young, beautiful, gifted, the magnificent MISS HELEN WESTERN, MISS HELEN WESTERN, Who will appear as the FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY.

To conclude with JENNY LIND, in which Miss WESTERN will introduce an ETHIOPIAN MEDLEY AND DANCE.

Seats may be secured three days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey With Dates to the 21st Instant.

Rebel Accounts of Forrest's Expedition.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fung Shuey* here, yesterday, we have New-Orleans files to the 21st instant. The news is not of special interest. The of the 19th, *Picayune* contains a batch of rebel reports, chiefly from Mississippi, a portion of which we reproduce.

GEN. SICKLES.

We are pleased to learn that Major-Gen. SICKLES, who has been lying sick for some days at the residence of Gov. HAHN, in this city, has so far recovered as to take a short drive yesterday evening, and to make his appearance for a few moments at the promenade concert on Lafayette-square. Gen. SICKLES' illness was an attack of intermittent fever. He was under the able charge of Dr. BOLLUM, of Major-Gen. CANBY's Staff, and Chief Medical Director of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Gen. SICKLES may now consider himself an acclimated citizen.—*True Delta.*

REMOVAL OF JUDGE HANDLIN.

An order from the executive office in this city by the Governor of Louisiana, Hon MICHAEL HAHN, published in a number of our morning journals, announces that

Whereas, Hon. WILLIAM W. HANDLIN, Judge of the Third District Court of New-Orleans, did, on the 18th inst., in a cause No. 17,946 of the docket of said court, render a judgment which in effect decides that the institution of Slavery still exists in this parish; and *whereas*, the said Judge, in the rendition of his judgment, has, in disregard and violation of a constitutional duty and time-honored custom, neglected to refer to the law or give the reasons on which the judgment is founded; it is now ordered:

I. That the commission issued by the late Military Governor of Louisiana, on the 3d of November, 1863, to the said WM. W. HANDLIN, appointing him Judge of the Third District Court, be and the same is hereby revoked and annulled, and that said HANDLIN be no longer recognized as the Judge of said court.

The decision of Judge HANDLIN is regarded as conflicting with the military order of the Major-General commanding this Department, as we learn from a criticism upon it in the *Era*. The subject is under debate in the convention at this time. The Judges of the other courts are directed to attend to the business in this court until a new Judge is chosen.

GEN. DICK TAYLOR.

We notice in two of our cotemporaries lately allusions to DICK TAYLOR, coupled with the assertion that he is under arrest at Alexandria, upon charges preferred against him by Gen. KIRBY SMITH. We have information that we believe to be positive—it being derived from a party just from Alexandria—to the effect that Gen. TAYLOR left the latter place three weeks since for Richmond, and that the troops lately under him are now commanded by Gen. WALKER. It is the prevailing belief at Alexandria that TAYLOR, who has been lately made Lieutenant-General, hopes to be assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, in place of KIRBY SMITH. Being the brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS, the supposition seems based on at least reasonable probabilities, and we should not be surprised to learn shortly of such being done.

THE CONVENTION.

At the sitting of the convention, on July 18, Mr. AUSTIN introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed:

Whereas, The perpetuity of our National Government is now imperiled by a stupendous rebellion against the Constitution and laws of our common country, originated, supported and carried on by wicked and designing men, for the purpose of establishing a despotic oligarchy based upon human slavery, an institution reprobated and abhorred by the civilized world and common humanity;

And whereas, The stability of Republican institutions, as well as the liberties of the people, requires that the Government of the United States should be preserved intact, and its laws executed throughout its whole domain;

And whereas, The period of election of President and Vice-President of the United States is now approaching and near at hand; therefore, be it

Resolved, That owing to the existing rebellion and the present condition of our national affairs, any change in the policy of the executive department of the Government will embarrass and delay the vigorous prosecution of the war, and be productive of the most disastrous results.

Be it further resolved, That we recognize in ABRAHAM LINCOLN a wise President, true patriot, and able statesman, who has been tried in the scales and not found wanting, whose past administration is a credit to himself and an honor to the country, and whose policy for the suppression of the rebellion meets our entire approbation. That we also recognize in ANDREW JOHNSON a wise statesman, endowed with wisdom, patriotism and integrity, and in every way most worthy of the full confidence of the people; therefore,

Be it further resolved, That we most cordially indorse the action of the National Convention lately held at Baltimore, and will give to the nominees thereof our hearty support, and use every honorable means to secure their election.

REBEL NEWS.

GEN. FORREST'S ADDRESS TO HIS COMMAND.

From the Picayune.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, TUPELO, Miss., June 28, 1864.

SOLDIERS: After a long and laborious campaign, the Major-General commanding deems it an appropriate occasion to address you a few words of recapitulation, acknowledgment and congratulation.

About the 15th of February last, the campaign, which so gloriously terminated at "Tishemingo Creek," was inaugurated. Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, with a large and well-appointed army, undertook to penetrate the central counties of Alabama and Mississippi. His object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and to desolate that productive region of country, from which the granaries of a large section of the Confederacy were supplied. Gens. SMITH and GRIERSON had their duty assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of spoliation and piracy.

With a large coöperating cavalry force, thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through Northern Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting sirocco. At West Point you met them. There you threw yourselves across the rich prairies, a living bulwark to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man became a hero; for all seemed impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle. You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant enemy. The result is known to the world: you drove him howling back in ignominy and shame, broken and demoralized. SHERMAN's campaign was thus brought to an abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama saved.

The victory was a glorious one, and with heartfelt pride the General-Commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Col. BELL's brigade, commanded by Col. BARTEAU, Col. MCCULLOCH's and Col. FORREST's brigades. But great as was this victory, it was not without alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the lustre of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the blood with which it was purchased. It was here that Col. BARKSDALE gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here, too, fell the noble brother of the General-Commanding—Col. JEFFREY E. FORREST. He was a brave and chivalrous spirit—ever foremost in the fight. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness. But his dying gaze was proudly turned upon the victorious field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace to the ashes of these gallant young heroes.

Gen. GRIERSON, not satisfied with this test of your prowess, united with Gen. STURGIS, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever equipped by the Yankee nation—complete in infantry, cavalry, artillery and supply trains. They came forth with threats of vengeance toward you and your Commander, for the bloody victory at Fort Pillow—made a massacre only by dastardly Yankee reporters. Again you responded bravely to your General's call. You met the enemy and defeated him. Victory was never more glorious—disaster never more crushing and signal. From a proud and defiant foe, en route to the heart of your country, with declarations, both by negro and white troops, of "No quarters to FORREST and his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed, destroyed.

You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle-field. Seventeen guns, 250 wagons, 3,000 stand of arms, 2,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 2,000 more, are the proud trophies which adorn your triumphant banners. The remainder are still wandering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy. There were not over 3,000 of you that achieved this victory over 10,000 of the enemy. Had you never before raised an arm in your country's cause, this terrible overthrow of her brutal foe would entitle you to her deepest gratitude. Again your General expresses his pride and admiration of your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes. Whether dismounted, and fighting shoulder to shoulder, like infantry veterans, or hurling your irresistible squadrons on the living foe, you evince the same courageous bravery.

Soldiers! amid your rejoicings do not forget the gallant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as they have made the past.

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the screams of your insulted women, and the cries of starving children, will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign, yet constitutional and free Government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny—for existence itself, for your property, your homes, your wives and children—against your own enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation and subjugation, with all their attendant horrors.

In conclusion, your Commanding General congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervade our cause. The independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact. The ray of peace is glimmering like bright sunshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourself and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated houses, there to collect together once more your shattered household gods. By order of

Major-Gen. N. B. FORREST.

C. W. ANDERSON, Acting Adjutant-General.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall, A. G. JONES commanding, with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday. She sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and arrived at this port on the 29th inst. Experienced heavy N. E. gales in Carribean Sea. The remainder of the voyage was smooth. She brings $284,331 80 in specie from California.

LIST OF SPECIE.

		From Aspinwall.	
A. & P. S. Co.	$11,269 32	S. L. I. & A.	$300 00
H. C. & Co.	39,200 00	Horace Ripley	3,000 00
S. & B.	33,800 00	Ribon & Munos	650 00
Dewitt, Kittle & Co	40,000 00	Marcial & Co	400 00
J. St. Bros. & Co.	44,257 69	Colgate & Hoffman.	2,000 00
A. Rich & Bro.	9,000 00		
D. S. & Co.	30,000 00	Total	$284,331 80
W., Phila.	1,000 00		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75,774 79		

AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Difficulty in Peru—Miscellaneous.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Correspondence of the Associated Press:

Some excitement has been created here during the past week by the report of a revolution at Penonenie, a village distant about seventy-five miles hence, and a body of soldiers has been sent to quell it. The disturbance is purely a political one, got up for election purposes by the present Vice-President of the State against the actual President, both being candidates for the next election.

No further news has been received of the revolution at Santa Martha and Magdalena, nor has Gen. MAGUEA yet arrived here from the later place.

From Ecuador we have also intelligence of dissatisfaction. A rising against the Government occurred at the Capital Quito, and another at Manta, but both were quelled by the authorities.

There is nothing further from Peru since my last.

Ecuador appears to give her no sympathy, and it turns out that one of the vessels which recently reached the Spanish fleet with supplies from Valparaiso was a Chili ship.

It is said that the Chili Congress has declared that that Government will not interfere in the Peruvian trouble, as the Spaniards merely hold the Chinchas, until Peru pays some legitimate claims which Chili thinks she ought to settle.

Peru has received any amount of sympathy and promise in word from her neighbors, which is all she is ever likely to get from them.

From the published proceedings of a public meeting held in Panama, some time since, one would suppose every dollar that could be shared, and every young man in the place would have gone to Lima by the very next steamer, but not a dollar nor a young man has moved an inch in that direction yet, nor is there any probability of such an occurrence.

Strange to say, we are in the middle of July without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April.

The oldest inhabitant does not recollect such a dry spell, and the trade winds from the north are blowing as fresh as in the month of February. Meanwhile the Isthmus never was more healthy.

The *Costa Rica*, Vanderbilt new steamer, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company are about increasing their steamer line between Guayaquil and Panama, which will be a great benefit. The Pacific Railroad Company have ordered a new steamer for the Central American trade, and it is expected the three steamers will hardly be able to accommodate the increasing trade next year. Every corner of Central America appears to be raising cotton now.

The *Golden City* arrived from San Francisco at 6:30 this morning.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Another Revolution in Panama—Attempted Revolution in Ecuador—Increase of Steam Communication With Panama—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

We have no news from Central and South America, the steamers not being due for a day or two yet, and nothing from Bogota, the capital. Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President, who is at Santa Martha or Carthagena, and who has been expected here for a fortnight past, with his guard of 100 men, has not yet reached Aspinwall, the *Darien*, Liverpool propeller, on which he was to have taken passage, being a week overdue. The Ex-President has lately published a protest, directed to the new Executive Chief, President MURILLO, against what he terms the unconstitutional action of the President and his Congress in respect to certain church and other laws. The protest is very severe on the Executive, and the tone of it is threatening, but it is not believed the Ex-President means mischief.

Matters in this State are assuming an ugly look. Many influential persons of the Liberals, and of course the whole Conservative party, are exceedingly dissatisfied at the manner in which the late election for Governor of the State was carried on, and are ready to take advantage of anything that may occur to strengthen or increase the discontent. They say that the selection of Gov. SANTACOLOMA, if he be declared reëlected by the Legislature in September, will have been brought about by fraud of the Prefects and Alcaldes, and by force of State bayonets. Already operations have been inaugurated, which may bring on a general revolution. A party of about twenty soldiers, who were sent to the district of Los Santos, by Gov. SANTOCOLOMA, "to preserve order" during the elections, were attacked by the people of the district, headed or instigated by Señor PEDRO GOITIA, the opposition candidate for Governor, taken prisoners and confined in jail, on the charge that they were interfering improperly in the elections. Another similar movement had been made at San Francisco de Beraguas, and the Revolutionists had transferred the capital of that district to Santiago. On the 14th, on the reception of this news, Gov. SANTACOLOMA dispatched forty State troops, all that could be mustered here at the time, to join perhaps a hundred from other points, against the Revolutionists, but it is doubtful if there will be sufficient. Many think we are destined to have another State war to disturb business and to keep us in hot water the coming political year.

Last week 287 men and 24 officers arrived at Panama from the State of Cauca, sent here by President MURILLO, to maintain order on the transit route, and to resist any infraction of the national sovereignty in transporting prisoners or articles contraband of war across the Isthmus. These men have strict orders not to interfere in the local affairs of the State, and in case of revolution, will not take sides with either party. They are under experienced officers, and most of them are well disciplined, having been engaged in the late revolutionary war against the Government of OSPINA, or in the war on Ecuador.

Don JOAQUIN MOSQUERA, who was President of the old Colombian Union, and brother of Ex-President TOMAS C. MOSQUERA, arrived here on the last steamer from Buenaventura. He is on his way to Europe, for the benefit of his eyes. So we will have two Ex-Presidents here, when Don TOMAS arrives.

The same steamer brings news of more revolutionary movements in Ecuador. About the middle of June a plot to overthrow the Government of President MORENO was discovered at Quito, but the promoters of it were arrested, with the exception of Gen. MALDONADO, who escaped. But I think you may look for a successful revolution in Ecuador very soon.

We are now to have a semi-monthly communication by steam to Ecuador, instead of only a monthly one at present. The Panama Railroad Company are also building a new steamer for their Panama and Central American line, and it is expected that their route will be extended to the coast of Mexico. It is said the Aspinwall and Liverpool propeller line will soon have three instead of two steamers monthly between the two points. There ought to be a weekly line over this Isthmus from New-York to California, instead of a tri-monthly, for neither freighters nor passengers can be fully accommodated under the present system.

We are again out of ice, but after this week we shall not have to depend upon Boston for the article, as an extensive steam ice-machine will turn out two to three tons per day of the article at the old convent in Panama.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is at Panama. No war vessel at Aspinwall.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment of Sumter—Its Effect—Number of Guns Mounted on the Work—The Rebel Prisoners—Escaped Union Prisoners.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

SUMTER.

The present bombardment of Sumter is probably the heaviest that work has been subjected to within the past eight months. The firing, thus far, has been from the land batteries, unaided by those of the fleet. Faultless range has been secured by the gunners, each shot, when striking, doing splendid execution. The appearance of the fort has been much altered within the last few days; in fact, so great is the change that one would hardly recognize the heap of ruins he sees lying in the water between Cummings' Point and the opposite shore as ever having formed a part of a formidable fort. Sometimes a single heavy shot will cause a half-ton of debris to fall into the sea. Looking at the work to-day we observe a complete passage or lane through about the centre, the result of constant firing at a given point in the wall. So wide and deep is the passage that a clear view of a considerable portion of Sullivan's Island is obtained. For some time past it has been a matter of doubt whether the rebels have guns mounted in Sumter. Information has been lately received by Gen. FOSTER which throws much light upon the subject. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the rebels have five guns on the channel side of the fort. These guns are all of heavy calibre. Two of them are in a good condition, one is in a poor condition, and the remaining two are disabled, or, at any rate, are not in working order. Beside the heavy guns, they have four 12-pound howitzer, which at night they hoist by means of ropes and pullies to small platforms on the top of the masonry. These howitzers are trained in such a direction as to oppose the efforts of an assaulting party. Before daylight, the pieces are lowered down into a recess of the fort, and are thus invisible to parties outside. The enemy does not fire from either the light or heavy guns. His intention is to wait until the monitors get between the fort and Sullivan's Island before he opens. The lower casemates have never been damaged; they have simply been encased by the falling debris. All around the interior of the fort is a ditch filled with water. The earth and other material displaced in the forming of the ditch have been thrown up to make a sort of parapet. Two bomb-proofs have been erected near the salient. A new magazine has also been constructed, the old one having been blown up by our guns. Since the late bombardment commenced the rebels have lost over one hundred in killed and wounded. No casualties occur unless the men are at work on exposed parts of the fort. The bomb-proofs and lower casemates afford all the security required. It is understood the bombardment will be continued until Gen. FOSTER is satisfied that the destruction of the work is complete.

THE JAILS

erected on Morris Island, for the accommodation of rebel prisoners, are not yet occupied. The prisoners still remain in Port Royal Harbor. A few additions in the way of strengthening the jails will be made before the rebels are placed within them. One of the number—JEFF. THOMPSON—has turned his attention to writing vulgar poetry. The others amuse themselves by playing dominoes and cards and by reading. They begin to think we have given them a bitter pill to swallow.

ESCAPED UNION PRISONERS.

A few days ago privates E. RUSSELL and HENRY H. DERBY, of the Sixty-fourth New-York Regiment, who were taken prisoners by the rebels in Virginia some two or three months since, escaped from rebeldom and came into our lines. It appears they were on a train of cars bound for the interior of South Carolina. When the train reached Columbus they leaped off and immediately struck for the woods. By traveling during the day, and remaining conceled in the woods at night, they arrived safely at a creek in the vicinity of Charleston. While resting on an old pier, they saw two rams steam down the creek from some picket station. Three other rams were noticed in an unfinished state at the wharfs of Charleston. On the route of their travel they were kindly furnished with food by negroes, who also acted as scouts and guides. By means of a dug-out they were enabled to get aboard the bark *Daffodel*, lying off Charleston Harbor, thence came to Hilton Head. They represent the country through which they passed, to be in an exhausted condition. A woman whom they met, said her husband was in the rebel army, but she wished JEFF. DAVIS was hanged. The people would willingly sacrifice their negroes for the sake of peace. The railroads were in a very bad condition, and the cars did not make over eight or nine miles an hour. One brigade of troops had been sent from JOHNSTON's army to Charleston, and another brigade to Savannah.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.

At last accounts everything was represented to be quiet in Florida. A few days ago, a steamer arrived from Jacksonville bringing a prisoner who was detected in the act of placing torpedoes in the St. John's River. He is an old man, and undoubtedly had a hand in floating the torpedoes that destroyed the transports some weeks ago. But a very few rebel troops remain in the State. Occasionally a mounted scout may be seen prowling around the vicinity of Jacksonville. The place is well protected.

A NORTHEAST STORM

has been prevailing on the coast for the past three days. At Hilton Head the vessels were obliged to leave the pier, and take to the stream. As yet no serious disasters have been reported. The tug *Republic*, from New-Orleans, bound north, put in here this morning short of coal. She reports the steamer *Arago* on the bar off New-Orleans when she left, the 18th, and that half a dozen steamers were at work trying to get her free. WHIT.

Call for the Union State Convention.

The following is the call for the Union State Convention, which is to meet at Syracuse on the 7th of September:

"At a meeting of the Union State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs, July 27, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of Prisons and an Electoral ticket, to be supported at the next November election; and that all Union electors of the State of New-York who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said convention—such delegates to be chosen at conventions called by the respective Union local committees.

JAMES KELLEY, FRANK HISCOCK,
WM. R. STEWART, J. O'DONNELL,
J. B. DUTCHER, WM. S. LINCOLN,
H. D. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM GLEASON,
CHARLES JONES, F. B. FISHER,
HAMILTON HARRIS, JAMES C. JACKSON,
JOHN A. COOK, CLARK D. TRACY,
JONAT'N W. FREEMAN, ISAAC FULLER,
BLOOMFIELD USHER, I. M. SCHERMERHORN,
NATHAN LAPHAM, L. D. COBB,
DARIUS V. BERRY, BEN. FIELD,
M. S. CUSHMAN, Union State Committee.

Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 29.

Oil market very quiet. Orders withdrawn owing to depression in the gold markets. Sales past week, 170 bbls. for manufacture, and 95 bbls. for export, at $2 30 per gallon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

Notwithstanding the appointment of Maj.-Gen. CROOK to the command of the Department of West Virginia, it does not appear that Gen. HUNTER has been relieved from the general command of the forces operating in that region. He was certainly this morning transacting official business of that department. His precise military status has not however been fixed. It is understood that Gen. WRIGHT's troops will come under Gen. HUNTER's control in any operations against the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE FREDERICK SECESSIONISTS IN TROUBLE.

The stringent order of Gen. HUNTER for exile beyond the lines of all Secessionists in Frederick is causing great perturbation in that city, as he has given no criterion of what a Secessionist is, or the amount of secessionism warranting this punishment. Cases of casuistry are daily arising that confound the wits of those intrusted with the task of executing Gen. HUNTER's order.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHARLES GIBSON.

Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims at St. Louis, having lately made up his mind that he cannot be of any further service to the country in its struggle with the rebellion, and probably wishing to go over with flying colors and free from the embarrassment of any supposed obligation resting upon him by virtue of his personal or official relations, has addressed a letter to the President, tendering his resignation of his office. His trouble, he states, is all on account of the Baltimore Convention, whose platform renders his retention of office under Mr. LINCOLN's Administration wholly useless to the country as well as inconsistent with his principles. The President's reply, accepting Mr. GIBSON's resignation, is communicated through the following letter from his Private Secretary, addressed to Mr. J. C. WELLING, Clerk of the Court of Claims:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 25.

J. C. Welling, Esq.,

SIR: According to the request contained in your note, I have placed Mr. GIBSON's letter of resignation in the hands of the President. He has read the letter, and says that he accepts the resignation, as he will be glad to do with any other which may be tendered, as this is, for the purpose of taking an attitude of hostility against him. He says he was not aware that he was so much indebted to Mr. GIBSON for having accepted the office at first, not remembering that he ever pressed him to do so, or that he gave it otherwise than as usual, upon a request made on behalf of Mr. GIBSON. He thanks Mr. GIBSON for his acknowledgment that he has been treated with personal kindness and consideration, and he says he knows of but two small drawbacks upon Mr. GIBSON's right to still receive such treatment, one of which is, that he never could learn of his giving much attention to the duties of his office, and the other is, this studied attempt of Mr. GIBSON's to stab him. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

GEN. SHERMAN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Though no active operations on the part of Gen. SHERMAN are reported to-day, it is well known that that General is effecting combinations which will make the prize all more valuable when it falls into our hands. The tenor of Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches, as before intimated, has never been of a nature to justify over-sanguine expectations regarding the capture of Atlanta, but he feels that he is master of the situation, and is perfectly confident of ultimate and not far distant success.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE JAMES.

The operations of the column of Gen. GRANT's army on the north side of the James River, evince the wariness of the Lieutenant-General to take advantage of LEE's division of his force. The rebels seem to have interpreted the manœuvre as an attempt to march on Richmond by the north bank of the James, and capture it by a *coup de main*. As the indispensable condition of such a movement is the utmost secrecy and celerity, it is feared that the development of the designs resulting from the encounter near Malvern, of which a report is elsewhere made, will have frustrated this promising operation. The expedition, however, has fully paid for itself by the handsome captures of Wesnesday.

BRIDGES AT MARTINSBURGH DESTROYED.

It is understood that both railroad bridges at Martinsburgh have been destroyed by the rebels.

THE REBELS DESPONDENT.

Rebel deserters are unanimous in the statement that the hopelessness of the situation at Atlanta produces the deepest gloom throughout the rebel army and the Confederacy generally. They say that if Atlanta fails the game is up.

DOUBTFUL CHARGES AGAINST THE SIXTH CORPS.

Considerable complaint is made by the inhabitants of the region through which the line of march of the Sixth Corps has passed, to the effect that depredations are committed by men of that command. We are not informed of the truth of this charge, but it certainly is a very surprising one to be brought against these well disciplined veterans.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Gen. JAMES BOWEN, of New-York, has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Immigration tendered him by the President, under the recent act of Congress, to encourage Immigration. Gen. BOWEN is expected here in a few days, to organize his office.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day: John McGowan, Co. F, Forty-third New-York; Henry P. Sadler, Co. C, Second Heavy Artillery; Seldon Young, Co. F, Sixty-third New-York; Amos M. Vasburg, Co. G, Second Heavy Artillery; Wm. Leary, Co. A, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York; Duane W. Canfield, Co. M, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; Edgar A. Hurlburt, Co. G, Second Heavy Artillery; Lieut. J. F. Cunningham, Co. K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, Annapolis; Lieut. J. B. Ashley, Co. M, Seventh Artillery, Annapolis.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

REGULATIONS FOR WAREHOUSING DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Regulations have been prepared by the Treasury Department for warehousing distilled spirits, coal oil, naptha and manufactured tobacco, under the recent Internal Revenue Law. Two new classes of warehouses are created, to be exclusively used for this purpose, under the direction of the officers of the Internal Revenue. The regulations adopted are in most respects similar to those which govern the establishment and administration of the Custom warehouses.

INDIAN TREATIES.

A number of Indian treaties, having for their object the removal and location of various Western tribes, were not acted upon by the Senate at the last session of Congress, it being deemed inexpedient, during the present unsettled condition of the country, to attempt to carry out their provisions.

MORTALITY AMONG MAINE SOLDIERS.

One hundred Maine soldiers have died in the Washington hospitals within the last twenty days.

APPOINTMENTS IN POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General has appointed JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Esq., to be chief clerk of the Post-office Department, in place of WILLIAM WALES, resigned, from Aug. 1, 1864.

RICHARD KELLY, promoted from a first to a third-class clerkship, *vice* JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, appointed chief clerk, from Aug. 1.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	252	200	Ill. Cen. R.	130¼
20,000	do	252¼	700	do b3	130⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	53¾	100	do s3	130⅛
4,000	do b3	54	400	Cleve. & Pitts	115⅝
1100	Erie Railway	113	400	do b3	115⅛
200	do	113⅛	400	do	[illegible]
1100	do b4	113⅛	600	do b5	115⅜
100	do b4	113	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅜
200	do b5	113⅛	150	do	114⅛
300	do	112⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. b3	56⅛
1000	do b3	113	200	do	55¾
400	do s5	113	100	do b3	56¾
200	Reading R.	138⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pref.	92⅞
400	do	138	500	do b3	92⅛
700	Canada Cop. s10	4⅝	300	do b3	92⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅛	300	do	92⅜
400	do b3	93¼	300	do s5	92¾
200	do b3	93⅛	100	P., F. W. & C. b3	117⅜
100	do	93⅜	200	do	117⅛
200	do b3	[illegible]	100	Canton Co. b10	29⅜

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT.—This word has been staring everybody in the face for the past few weeks, is now getting into nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FOR $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PYSCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KENT's East India Coffee is the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT's. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Port Royal—Col. James Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Bennett, Capt. Thomas Creilin, E. Butler, John Davis, M. Sullivan, Wm. Welch, Surgeon C. B. Bridgman, Capt. Henry Seaton, Capt. Wm. Nutt, Surgeon Wm. M. Bryce, Capt. John J. Young, Lieut. Isaac Becket, Capt. S. H. Thompson, Capt. Andrew Washburn, H. G. Judd, R. A. Bell, Capt. Dunlop, Robert Kennedy, Lieut. Wm. A. Huntly, Chaplain J. H. Brown, Miss Kate Harvey, Mrs. Aptharp, Miss C. E. Jocelyn, Miss E. B. Evelett, Miss M. B. King, H. G. Gannett, Miss M. E. Rice, Miss Johnson, Miss Clary, John Heacock, Miss Heacock, J. D. Wrightmyre, M. Maloney, F. G. Wisner, L. Baygar, H. W. Hunting, Mrs. Dickinson, John Miller, H. S. Seacord, E. W. Phelps, Miss Wakeman, Col. W. Silliman, Lieut. Templeton.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—F. Webster, E. Matthews, W. J. Gates, J. S. Davis, Dr. S. James, A. M. Schoenjohn, Mrs. M. S. Minney, Miss A. Adderly, Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, 3 children and servant, Miss Burnside, Mrs. J. J. Turtle, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, 2 children and servant, Mr. Ostheim, Mr. Smith, Mr. Livingston, Capt. Corbett, Mr. Williams, Mrs. J. O. Johnson, 2 children and servant, Thomas H. Pruder, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Bishop Venables, lady and servant, W. F. Tunnell, A. S. Hewell, Messrs. Farrington, Higg, R. Butler, F. Bullard, Marquis D'Sard, Robert Alexander, C. W. Lightbourne, Thos. Russell, John R. Munroe, B. Hartosk, and 7 deck passengers. Total, 59.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Mr. Brown, lady and servant, T. C. Payan, Mr Harrison, Jno. Eaton, J. W. Gasler, Mrs. E. Durand and servant, Mrs. Dillon and child, W. P. Converse, Jr., W. H. Thomas, Alex McNeill, lady and 3 children, Miss Ventriss, Miss Fisher, Miss Burgess, Mr. Wiebel, lady and 2 children, Mrs. M. O'Brien, Miss C. Andrews, R. Geddes, Mr. Trufaub, D. Piaggio, Mr. Gurnon, Mrs. Alfred Keen, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Erhmaun, Mrs. Zeilley, Miss Zeilley, H. E. Lawrence, C. Lawrence, W. C. Tompins, E. Thos. Parker, A. D. Grieff, Mr. Payne, P. Curley, J. V. Durand, E. Sirige, F. Chapman, Capt. J. E. Bars, H. A. Vernan, Wm. M. Stannard, R. O. Davis, M. Fisher, Lieut. W. S. Vernan, D. M. Wilson and 35 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises.. 2 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 30 | Gov. Island.. 6 19 | Hell Gate... 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (Russ.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co; Mariani, (Haytian,) Mattheeir, Port-au-Prince, R Thackeray.

Steamer United States, Share, New-Orleans; Vineland, Reeves, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ships Calhoun, Page, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Yorktown, Dwier, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; City of Montreal, Luther, London, Thos. James.

Bark Gladyou, (Ital.,) Rapp, Penarth Roads, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Virginia, (Dan.,) Von Appen, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Avosetta, (Br.,) Ingraham, Manzanilla, McColl & Frith; B. L. Swan, Matthews, Machiasport, Miller & Houghton; Santiago, (Br.,) Elsenbrook, Falmouth, Jam., H. D. Smith & Co.

Schooners American Chief, Pressey, Philadelphia, J. Boynton's Son; G. W. Kimball, Crockett, Philadelphia, J. Boynton's Son; Julia Ann, Reich, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford; Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolff; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lane, (Br.,) Shaw, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolff; Matilda, (Br.,) West, Santa Martha and Carthagena, M. J. de Pomarejo; Adrea, (Br.,) Martin, Kingston, P. I. Nevius & Son; Corinne, (Br.,) Bethel, Abaco, James Douglas; Mary & Susan, Albury, Eleuthera, James Douglas.

Sloop Commerce, Palmer, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans July 21, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Robson. The steamship Arago arrived 19th. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Yazoo, hence; 22d, 175 miles S. E. of the Balize, steamship, for New-Orleans. Off Sombrero Key light, broke the piston rod of the pump, which took 36 hours to repair. 27th, saw a side-wheel steamer in chase of blockade-runner, but the chase was soon given up; same day was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Quaker City, cruising, all well. 29th, the piston rod broke again, which took 5 hours to repair.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Port Royal, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 25, spoke steamship A. L. Clark, from New-Orleans, with troops, going into Port Royal. July 27, Cape Hatteras bearing N., distance 14 miles, spoke bark Linda, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, 9 ds. out.

Steamship Costa Rica, Jones, Aspinwall 17th inst., with passengers and specie to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Conory, Washington 47 hours, with 246 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, N. P., July 25, at 12:35 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, Alexandria 30 hours, with 910 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Hilton, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, with 510 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director. 29th, Highland lights bearing N. W., at 10:30 A. M., passed steamer Atlantic, bound S.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Triton, Young, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to J. R. Bacon.

Steamer Liberty, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Aphrodite, (new,) ——, Mystic.

Ship John S. Harris, (of Montreal,) Harmon, Trinidad, Cuba, 27 ds., with sugar to master.

Ship Don Diego, (of Liverpool,) Taylor, Montevideo 57 ds., with wool and hides to Geo. Moke.

Bark Albert the Good, (of Sunderland,) Frazer, Liverpool 54 ds., with salt to John Jackson.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) York, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Fire Sonner, (Norw.,) Eoe, Rotterdam 58 ds., with mdse, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Eliza De Wolf, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crouse, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to George Wheelwright & Co. 28th inst., off Barnegat, passed the hurricane deck of a steamboat, (the Staten Islander.)

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Turks Island,) Pettingill, Silenus, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. 24th inst., in the Gulf, had a hurricane from S. S. E., and was obliged to run before it under bare poles for 6 hours.

Brig Davide & Carolina, (Ital.,) Martino, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to Holmboe & Balchen. Passed Gibraltar June 12.

Brig Almore, Hook, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sharon, Smith, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig F. Nelson, Wiley, Georgetown 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Arctic, Johnson, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.—(Arr. 27th.)

Schr. P. L. Smith, Trout, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. William Gillum, Dickinson, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. R. Dunton, Jameson, Rockland, for Staten Island.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Middletown, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) ——, Dorchester 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Alice, Havener, Prince Edward Island 12 ds., with oats to master.

Schr. Young America, Potter, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville 9 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. R. Parmelee, Jones, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Benj. Brown, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ceo. E. Prescott, Mills, Dix Island, with granite.

Schr. Ada Ames, Ames, Willet's Point.

Schr. Oliver Curtis, Wright, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. C. W. Bentley, Yates, Fall River.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. Washington, ——, New-London.

Schr. Rubicon, Pendleton, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. S. Downing, Johnson, Baltimore.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Senator, ——, Georgetown, for Newburyport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Poughkeepsie, for Somerset.

Schr. Ontario, Albro, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., coal.

WIND—Sunset, N., calm.

The Italian bark Dovere, from Genoa, arrived 27th, is consigned to M. J. Fassin & Co.

Sailed.

July 29—Ships David Hoadley, George Otto, John Bertram.

Barks Canopus, G. W. Roosevelt, Sandy Hook, Doretta.

Brigs Abbie Ellen, Syne Jacobs.

Schooners Minnie, Marshal Perry, Bipple, June.

July 29—Ships Victory and Thornton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29—Arr. bark John Gilpin, Cape Town; brigs St. Agnes, Gonaives; Waltham, Georgetown; steamer Commerce, Halifax, N. S.; ship National Guard, Cape Haytien; brig Laurilla, do.; schrs. Mary C. Walker, do.; Pomona, do.

PORTLAND, July 29—Cld. bark Lucy A. Nichols, Ford, Cardiff.

Spoken, &c.

N. J. Knight—whaling schr., July 26, lat. 37, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 13, brig Arabella, Price, New-York; steamer Costa Rica, Jones, do.; 15th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, do. Cld. July 8, bark Magnolia, Day, New-York; 10th, steamer Northern Light, Wilson, do.; 14th, brig Olga, Gibbs, do.; 15th, brig Bogota, Lindsley, do.; 17th, steamer Costa Rica, Jones, do.

At Table Bay, C. G. H., June 7, steamer Oriflamme, from New-York, (arr. on the 5th,) for Hong Kong; bark Annie, from New-York, arr. May 28.

At Algoa Bay, June 7, barks Alacrity and West Indian, for New-York; brig Belle, for do. Sld. June 7, bark Americano, for New-York.

At Gonaives, July 2, schr. Fanny, from and for New-York.

THEY INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN,

and create a healthy appetite. They will alleviate the pangs of Dyspepsia, and overcome the effect of Dissipation; and, for general Feebleness and Languor, they are considered to be the most reliable remedy of the present age.

In families they are almost an indispensable article. They may be taken by the old and young—male and female, without regard to diet or time of day.

TO LADIES

We particularly recommend them, and especially for those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and PROSTRATION.

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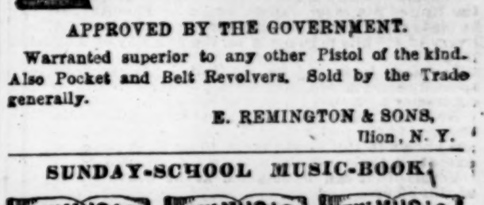

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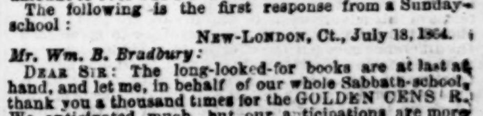

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The following is the first response from a Sunday-school:

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E. B. ROWE,
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES &c. &c.
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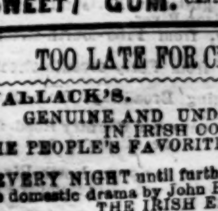

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EVERY NIGHT until further notice, will be repeated the domestic drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled

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Tim O'Brien .... Mr. DAN BRYANT.

Other characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c.

Concluding with W. R. Floyd's adaptation of HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy, with song of "Lanagan's Ball" and an Irish Jig .... Mr. DAN BRYANT.

Other characters by W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Daly and Miss Ione Burke.

In rehearsal, Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, with Mr. DAN BRYANT as MILES NA COPALEEN.